Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EMBRACING THE
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

LEADING TOPICS THIS WEEK.

A reaction in quinine.
A specimen anti-trust law.
No combination for American glass manufacturers.
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A scarcity of borax.
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

The money market has been quiet during the past week. The rate for call loans has ranged from 6% to 2½% and closes at 4%. Time loans rule 3% for 60, 3½% for 90 days and 3½@4½% for 4 to 6 months.

The supply of commercial paper is better and the demand is fair. We quote 60 to 90 days indorsed bills receivable at 4@4½, first class four months commission house names at 4½@5 and good single names (jobbers) having four to six months to run at 4¾@5¾. Following are the rates of exchange on New York: Savannah, buying ⅛ discount, selling par. Charleston, buying par, selling ⅛@3-16, premium. New Orleans commercial, 25@50c per $1,000 premium; bank at $1 per $1,000 premium; St. Louis, 50c per $1,000 premium; Chicago, par. Sterling exchange is easy.

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4	87½@4	86
sight, nominal	4	89 @4	89½
60 days, actual	4	86¼@4	86½
sight, actual	4	88 @4	88½
Cable transfers	4	88¾@4	88¾
Commercial, 60 days	4	85 @4	85¼
Paris 60 days	5	17½@5	16⅞
sight	5	15⅝@5	15
com., 60 days	5	20 @5	19⅜
com., sight	5	17½@5	16⅞
Antwerp, 60 days	5	20⅝@5	20
Swiss, 60 days	5	18⅛@5	17⅛
sight	5	16¼@5	15⅜
Reich marks (4) 60 days		95⅛@95¼	
(4) sight		95⅛@95⅜	
(4) nom., 60 days		94¾@94⅞	
(4) com., sight		95⅛@95¼	
Guilders, 60 days		40¼@40 5-16	
sight		40 7-16@40⅝	
com., 60 days		40 1-16@40⅛	
com., sight		40¼@40 5-16	
Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiana, Krona, 60 days		26¾@26⅞	
sight		27 @27⅛	

A LITTLE BOOM IN QUININE.

For several days last week the quinine market showed signs of recovering from the depression which long continued absence of important trading and a somewhat unfavorable statistical position had brought upon it. Quite a little interest was excited by the receipt of news from London that a speculative movement of considerable proportions had started in that market, with a subsequent advance to one shilling per ounce, at which figure there was said to be more buyers than sellers for forward delivery. The purchases here, induced by this information, reached an aggregate of about two hundred thousand ounces, which rumor magnified to five hundred thousand. The prices paid ranged from twenty-one to twenty-three cents, according to report, but there is no positive information that any stock was released at the lowest price named.

For some reason the facts of these transactions were kept very quiet, and it was not until after the flurry was over that the general trade got hold of the news. As near as we can learn but three large holders were interested in the selling, in which several brokers were made use of, and the number of buyers does not appear to have been much larger. From this the inference may be drawn that the general investing public have had enough of quinine for the present, and that something more startling than an advance of a half-penny in London would seem to be necessary to revive the old time interest in this commodity.

The speculative movement in London was based upon the improvement shown by the last bark sales in that market and in Amsterdam, though the report that the bark shipments from Ceylon were showing a decrease while the Java shipments showed no corresponding increase, was probably the more potent cause of the sudden manifestation of interest from outside operators. A still more attractive argument with the latter, as well with such outside buyers as may have been interested in the movement here, was perhaps the belief that the prices at which quinine recently offered were such, in the present condition of the bark market, as to make the article a fairly safe purchase.

Since the flurry the market here has been dull, and although holders are talking higher prices, business would no doubt be done at at least a cent per ounce below the quoted figures. The situation appears to have really undergone no change from the position of two weeks ago, when quinine went begging at twenty-two cents. The most important obstacle in the way of a permanent important advance is the fact that the production continues at the same rate as heretofore while the world's consumption has not materially increased. Consequently, the surplus stock of quinine, three million ounces of which is, on good authority said to be held in London, and the balance—two million ounces—equally divided between the United States and the continent of Europe, cannot be wiped out, and its presence must continue to exert a depressing influence upon the situation, since much of it is so distributed that it is likely to be precipitated on the market at any time by weak or timid holders. The season of greatest consumption is approaching, and one hope of an improvement in the market appears to be based upon the expectation that the consuming demand will be large, and that thus confidence may be infused into holders who are likely to be affected adversely by a prolongation of the present dullness. In such an event it is possible that quinine may advance in price temporarily.

Since the above was written the market has again displayed signs of activity, some fifty thousand ounces, principally in five and ten thousand ounce lots, having been bought for prompt and future delivery at twenty-three to twenty-four cents. The renewed interest resulted from the information cabled from London, that further business had been done there, up to thirteen pence being paid, the market standing firm at that price. As these pages go to press the report of the bark auction in London had not yet reached this market, and pending its arrival the feeling was firm with little disposition to sell. The result of this auction will have a very decided effect upon the immediate future of the quinine market. If previous prices are realized for the bark, or if there should be any advance, a further rise in the price of quinine will take place, while any appearance of weakness at the sale is likely to cause the immediate collapse of the present upward movement. The general expectation is that the bark will bring higher prices, the reason assigned being that while some of the weaker holders of it are disposed to sell many others are disinclined to go on releasing their stock at the low prices heretofore obtainable.

NO COMBINATION FOR AMERICAN GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

The report that a company had been incorporated at Albany for the purpose of owning and controlling the entire window glass production of the country created quite a stir in the trade last week. The REPORTER, sceptical from the beginning of the accuracy of this report, instituted an investigation, the result of which fully verified its belief that no such gigantic scheme as this appeared to be had been put into operation, or was even contemplated. It is true that a company has been incorporated and that it is an important concern; but, whatever may be the ultimate intention of its incorporators, it at present controls but a comparatively small percentage of the entire window glass manufacturing capacity of the United States.

Briefly stated, a number of New York State manufacturers who also own and operate factories in the Ohio gas fields, concluded some time since that the absolute necessity for economy in the production and distribution of glass demanded a closer union of interests than would be afforded by ordinary trade agreements or combinations. A big stock company was projected, and though at first progress toward its consummation was slow, it eventually developed into a strong corporation, which now owns most, if not all, of the factories in this State, and several in the northern part of Pennsylvania, whose former owners, from their proximity to the New York manufacturers, have worked always more or less in sympathy and harmony with the latter. The Ohio factories, owned by the manufacturers of this State, number two or three and they also have passed under the control of the new company.

The amalgamation may therefore be called a local affair, which only indirectly affects the interests of the large body of manufacturers in other localities. Among these, or more particularly among the larger and wealthier concerns, the feeling is decidedly against combination in any form. We publish elsewhere an interview with one of the representative manufacturers of the country, which illustrates to a certain extent the general opinion among those who are not included in the corporation above alluded to. A general combination of the American window glass trade for the regulation of prices and production would therefore seem to be highly improbable, for the next year or two at least. The next fire will show a largely increased production, and with no restraint placed upon competition prices next year are likely to be lower than ever before. The inevitable result of such a condition must be the failure or withdrawal from the field of many of the smaller factories which have come into existence within the past few years, and whose struggle for existence during the last two fires is held by a number of their more powerful competitors to be the chief cause of the ruinous prices that have lately prevailed.

A SPECIMEN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Legislature of the State of Michigan felt the pressure of popular clamor against trusts and all manner of trade combinations, and the result was the framing and passage of a remarkable law which, no doubt, meets the approbation of the narrow-minded and prejudiced declaimers against combined capital, without which the progress of the State of Michigan and all the other States would be slow indeed. Following are summarized the principal points of the bill as passed:

That all contracts, agreements, understandings, and combinations made, entered into, or knowingly assented to by and between any parties capable of making a contract or agreement which would be valid at law or in equity, the purpose of or object or intent of which shall be to limit, control, or in any manner to restrict or regulate the amount of production or the quantity of any article or commodity to be raised or produced by mining, manufacture, agriculture, or any other branch of business or labor, or to enhance, control or regulate the market price thereof, or in any manner to prevent or restrict free competition in the production or sale of any such article or commodity, shall be utterly illegal and void, and every such contract, agreement, understanding, and combination shall constitute a criminal conspiracy, and every person who for himself personally or as a member, or in the name of a partnership or as a member, agent or officer of a corporation or of any association for business purposes of any kind, shall enter into or knowingly consent to any such void and illegal contract, agreement, understanding, or combination shall be deemed a party to such conspiracy, and all parties so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $300, or imprisonment for six months.

The act does not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of producers or raisers, nor to laborers or artizans who are formed into societies or organizations for the benefit of their members. In plain language, it is a piece of class legislation of the most objectionable character. If the Legislature of Michigan can enact and enforce laws to affect one class of persons which are inoperative against other classes, then no class of persons and no branch of business is safe from such unwarrantable interference and restriction. It is further made plain that the act applies to contracts or combinations in other States, and intended to apply to business in the State of Michigan. It is a dangerous bit of legislative buncomb to satisfy a prejudiced constituency.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The events of the past ten days have been of unusual interest to all interested in petroleum, but more especially to those who buy or sell pipe line certificates on the exchanges. The first event of special significance was the phenomenal advance in price on Monday of last week when, for the course of half an hour, the indicator was kept steadily turning to show the additions to the value, each succeeding bid being higher, and so rapidly did the price advance that before one quotation was recorded another still higher was necessary. During this time of extraordinary excitement an advance of eleven cents was scored, and this on the unfounded report that the reserve oil of 3,500,000 barrels had been sold to a syndicate of Western capitalists who proposed to use it for speculative purposes, the supposition being that they would withhold it from the market and operate on the

several exchanges for an advance. This report so alarmed the short interest that in their excited scramble to cover their previous sales they brought about the very conditions they feared. We have several times had occasion to point out the dangers that threatened and have regarded this oil as a menace which tended to discourage speculation. A reaction followed as a matter of course when it was discovered that the report which precipitated the excitement was without foundation, but the near approach of the date when some disposition of this reserve must be made kept the market in a feverish condition, which continued until authoritative announcement was made that the oil had been sold to the Standard Oil Company. As this would remove the oil from speculative influences and go into consumption, the incubus was at once removed and operators of every degree experienced a feeling of relief. It will be remembered that the amount originally set aside was 6,000,000 barrels, at the time of the inauguration of the shut-down in November, 1887. During 1888 2,500,000 barrels were disposed of in lots and at times which were regarded favorable. When the time for which the producers' agreement was made had expired an extension was given on the balance of the reserve oil to July 1, 1889, as the producers had not been able to dispose of it to advantage, and to throw it on the market at that time would result in a bad break and demoralize the market. It was hoped that the oil could be sold at advantageous figures before the expiration of the time, but the course and condition of the market was not faverable. Now that this load is removed and its final disposition assured, there is no further menace to speculation except the small amount available for speculative purposes, and this should stimu late operations on the long side, as the supply above ground is decreasing day by day.

The other notable event which has made the past week of special note was the inauguration, on Thursday last, of the new scheme making the regular dealings in options of the succeeding month. There has been considerable opposition to the change, but the majority of the members on all the exchanges believed it would prove a beneficial move, and hence it was adopted. There was some confusion at first, due to the neglect of some of the members to familiarize themselves with the new rules governing transactions in futures, but after the first day the plan has worked smoothly. All opposition, however, has not been overcome, and there are still disaffected ones who predict dire consequences. Many of the indifferent ones who did not advocate the new plan, but were willing to give it a trial to test its merits, are now strongly in its favor. One of the advantages to the operators is that there need be no fear of a squeeze in carying rates and no time wasted in the search after borrowers or lenders. Transactions in cash or spot oil are still being made, and as nothing in the new rules restricts such transactions the friends of the measure claim it should prove acceptable to all. It simply enlarges the scope of speculative dealings. It is yet too early to gauge the probable effect on exchange trading and on prices, but it is believed that it will prove beneficial to the regular traders on the exchanges. All the conditions now appear to be favorable to a re vival of speculation in petroleum certificates. The reserve oil that has been regarded as a menace to the trade it satisfactorily diposed of and trading may now be conducted in the old way and in futures, and the public is invited to again turn its attention to this class of speculative investments.

A SCARCITY OF BORAX.

For several weeks buyers of refined borax have experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies, and in several cases large orders have been declined by the dealers, the depleted condition of stocks compelling the latter to place a limit upon the quantities they deliver so that some of their customers may not suffer because of the stringency. The result of this scarcity has been to add half a cent per pound to the market prices of refined borax, the city refiners quoting nine and a quarter cents as the lowest price they are willing to accept, while the dealers in the product of the California refinery name nine and a quarter cents for the ordinary quantities taken by the jobbing trade.

The scarcity of refined borax is due to the stoppage of production by the California works. Shortly after the Pacific Coast Syndicate, which includes all of the borax producers, was formed, the surplus stocks, that had previously caused the demoralization of the business and suggested the idea of the syndicate, disappeared and for nearly a year past the supply of borax, both concentrated and refined, has been, under the new regime, regulated to the requirements of consumption. Each of the firms controlled by the syndicate rules, is allotted its proportionate share of the business, and as we understend it, the individual works continue in operation until they have produced their allotment, when they shut down until the condition of stocks indicates the necessity of resuming. To this arrangement is due the present stringency of supplies of refined.

There is, we understand, but one refinery of borax in the syndicate and that supplies all of the trade not taken care of by the New York refiners Some time since the California factory having, as it supposed, furnished its quota of stock to the market shut down, but its action appears to have been premature, as the necessities of the trade demanded a larger supply than had been prepared. The deficiency could not be fully supplied by the local refiners who had their own trade to provide for, and, as stated, orders in some cases have had to be turned away. The scarcity is the more marked since it has created an active demand from buyers who while probably not in urgent need of stock, fear that the stringency will be prolonged beyond the period for which their present supplies are likely to hold out. Their anxiety is perhaps natural, but there appears to be no danger that present stocks will be exhausted before fresh consignments are received from California. The refinery there on discovering the shortage has resumed or is about to resume operations, and though the first installments of the new product can not reach this market until about the middle of August, there will no doubt be an adequate supply after that. In the meantime it is probable that market prices will further advance unless the demand should subside.

TALLOW MIXTURES IN COURT.

A tallow case has been decided in court which bears some resemblance to the cod oil suit mentioned recently in these columns with the exception that the decisions are reversed so far as they affect the dealer in oil. In the tallow dispute the buyer refused to liquidate the bill for supplies furnished on the ground that they contained a large percentage of fish oil which made the tallow useless for sizing and caused some damage in experiments. Experts were employed by both sides to give the result of their knowledge, but as usual in such cases there was a conflict of opinions and considerable wrangling over the adulteration question. A counter claim for damages had to be considered at the same time, and both contestants had a fair showing before the court. The jury not only allowed the bill of the tallow dealer, but refused to grant the claim for damages, on the ground perhaps that the consumer should know what he is using.

The similarity of the cod oil and tallow cases is very striking and the litigation in both being closed near the same time, gives the trade an opportunity to compare notes and settle in their own minds as to the correct position to take. Two conclusions are to be drawn therefrom and they are for sellers to allow no misrepresentation of goods, and buyers to pay the market value of a pure article. The two verdicts of different meaning show how some men view trade matters; what is considered a fraudulent practice by one jury is made legitimate by another, accompanied by the order that the obligation be met. Buyers in both instances professed ignorance of the true quality of the products, but the price seemed to satisfy them at the time of purchase which alone should have given them an intimation that the goods were not straight. Experience has doubtless taught them to pursue a different course in the future and not practice economy at the risk of having unfortunate and costly disputes.

CONDEMNING MERCHANDISE.

Why is it necessary for New York importers to have their goods entered at Philadelphia and Boston and transported here by rail from the cities named? Why is it that merchandise is allowed to enter those ports without question, and less rejections are recorded than at New York? These questions are prompted by importers who cannot understand why they should be discriminated against. It is claimed that drugs have been rejected at the appraiser's department for no other reason than to give annoyance to the owners, probably because they sought redress through the Treasury Department or courts in previous disputes, the result of which may have reflected on the intelligence of the department handling the goods. It entails considerable expense and trouble to send back a lot of goods not allowed to enter this port on the excuse of inferior quality, and the practice has been repeated so often, according to our informants, that the experiment was tried of returning the goods and having them brought back through some other port. In every instance the experiment proved successful, as the identical merchandise passed other examiners without question, and was subsequently sold in this market, all of which demonstrates that the word "condemned" branded on a case of goods at one port of entry will not keep it out of the market. It seems that mistakes cannot be rectified, as the classification of quality by the examiner is final, and the importer has to suffer the consequences.

An illustration of what is termed "arbitrary ruling" is furnished by complainants, who state that a standard article in the drug line was purchased by accident in the London market for a mere song, and although of first-class quality, the whole lot was rejected at the appraiser's stores. The importers demanded an explanation, and it was furnished to the effect that the invoice price was sufficient to condemn the goods without an examination. They asked to have a careful inspection but were informed that the decision having been rendered could not be reconsidered, and the consignment had to be returned from whence it came. It must be exasperating to be informed that merchandise of first quality can not be imported when bought at bargain prices; and it is just such practices which make the tariff system unpopular.

There are also frequent disputes about the weight of packages, the customs officers compelling the payment of duty on the amount of shrinkage, which is not treating importers fairly. They are disposed to take the invoice weight instead of the actual weight at the time of examination; but this practice will no doubt become obsolete since the court ruling on the castile soap case which limited the payment of duty to actual weights. The amount of money involved was insignificant, but a principle was at stake, and the importers having fought the issue at a heavy expense are favored with a satisfactory decision after a delay of several years.

There should be a mutual understanding among examiners, as well as among appraisers, and no favoritism shown.

APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE.

The location of the Appraiser's Warehouse in the city of New York appears to be as far from satisfactory settlement as it was a month ago. It appears to be difficult to find any body of merchants who can agree upon any eligible location. The most amusing instance of disagreement as to where the stores should be located is illustrated in the appointment by the New York Produce Exchange of a committee to represent that body before Secretary Windom and assistants in a hearing on the subject. One of the committee favored a site on Bowling Green, while the other advocated the location of the stores on the Brooklyn side of the East River. The Secretary was requested to withhold final action provided he could not agree upon oue of these cites in order to give the Produce Exchange an opportunity of bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. If that exchange cannot select two of its members who can agree upon a cite what may be expected of the whole body? With so much diversity of opinion and such diverse interests to harmonize it appears to us that the proper plan, and the one that gives promise of giving satisfaction, would be to allow the merchants of this port to make the selection. The needs of the port warrant the building of two stores, one of which could in that case be located at Bowling Green and the other farther up town, say at the foot of West Tenth street. If, later, these were found to be inadequate, another could be located at South Brooklyn.

MAGNIFYING ADULTERATION.

"There is not in the city of New York a bottle of imported salad oil that is the pure flow from the olive. There is not, as far as we can find, a package of ground pepper, mustard, or any similar condiment that is pure; and most of this class of goods contain very little of the article named in the label."

While it is to be regretted that adulteration is one of the great evils of trade, still we cannot admit that the broad guage opinion as expressed above by a city contemporary, properly represents the actual progress of the evil. It is a wide stretch of the imagination and a gross misrepresentation of the facts to publicly declare that not a bottle of pure olive oil or a package of pure spices can be obtained in this market. Such a pessimistic view was certainly formed without an intelligent investigation of the subject and it not only reflects discredit on the journal advancing the editorial freak, but it is a serious libel on the merchants who handle pure goods. The statement goes out to other markets without question and New York may be looked upon as a place to be shunned so far as the articles named are concerned.

It is about time that the adulteration question was treated honestly, and a careful discrimination made instead of the trade as a whole being charged with practices which are entirely foreign to many manufacturers

and dealers. We have shown in previous articles that adulteration is on the decrease, that competition is met by cutting down profits rather than to sophistication of the goods and that buyers were to be congratulated on the improvement in their favor. Evidence of that character is furnished by official reports and it is not necessary to make a personal canvass and analysis to determine what is already on record. These periodical assaults on the integrity of tradesmen are to be expected from sources where the light of progress never enters, but in this instance surprise is created from the fact that the writer has posed as authority on trade subjects.

Although the REPORTER is not a buyer or seller of goods, it will agree to furnish a pure grade of olive oil in bottles or barrels, also spices or any other article in the lines represented by it, to demonstrate that the pessimistic arguments are groundless and only advanced to attract attention to a subject which has remained dormant since the army of outside meddlers concluded to occupy their time more profitably. Exaggeration is not to be encouraged in any case, much less in the matter of adulteration, the extent of which has been magnified ever since the practice became Americanized.

TRADE ITEMS.

The British steamer G. W. Jones has been chartered to load 627 tons logwood and fustic at Tampico for New York.

Mr. T. C. Ballard, of Messrs. Morrison. Plummer & Co., of Chicago, has been in the city a few days, enjoying a well earned vacation.

The death is announced, at the age of 77, of Andreas Saxlehner, the proprietor of the Hunyadi Janos mineral water springs in Hungary.

Mr. C. W. Snow of Syracuse is taking a short vacation by visiting his son in Cranford, N. J. He is combining business with pleasure.

For the first half of the present year the failures in the United States number 5,693, as compared with 5,189 for the same period in 1888.

The rosin-oil department of the Salem and South Danvers Oil Company in Salem, Mass., was gutted by fire on June 28. Loss, $2,500; partly insured.

Notwithstanding the low price of glucose, and the reported fact that the business is unprofitable, there is talk o. another glucose factory in St. Louis.

The Bradley Salt Company for the manufacture and sale of salt has been incorporated; capital stock $150,000; works in Warsaw, N. Y.; principal office in New York city.

The French Government has commissioned Prof. Lowenthal, the eminent German chemist, to proceed to Tonquin to test the efficacy of "salol" as a destroyer of the cholera microbe.

Reports from the Cod Banks, 100 miles west of San Diego, brought by the schooner Eva, which has spent twenty-five days on the banks, indicate that there are immense quantities of codfish.

Mr. Benjamin Lillard, manager of the *Druggists Circular*, delivered an address on Pharmacy before the American Medical Editors' Association at a clam-bake and reunion held near Newport last week.

Mr. Louis Vaughan Clark, the new member of the Hopkins, Weller Drug Co., of St. Louis, sailed on Saturday on the steamer Fulda, to close up some of his European engagements before entering the above firm as financial manager.

The firm of De Long, Mayer & Co., having been dissolved by limitation, the remaining partners will continue the business under the style of Otto G. Mayer & Co. and will assume all outstanding accounts and all engagements of the late firm.

The schooner Duroc, from New York for Boston, with logwood, went ashore on Pasque Island, Mass., June 22. She was floated on the 23d, lightering her deck load of logwood. She was towed to Vineyard Haven same day and beached near the head of the harbor.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor has informed the Collector at New York that section 2,931, regulating protests and appeals, confers that right on the "owner, importers, consignee or agent" of the merchandise at the time of importation only, and not to subsequent purchasers.

Customs officers have been informed that a parcels-post convention has been concluded with the Republic of Salvador, and are instructed to treat dutiable merchandise arriving from that country by parcels-post the same as similar importations from the British West Indian Colonies.

The American Institute of Homœpathy has declared itself opposed to all preparations known as "bitters" and "tonics" in which alcohol is the chief ingredient, and denounced what is known as the "whisky cure" for consumption or any other disease, except, perhaps, "snake bite."

Assistant-Secretary Tichenor has informed a correspondent that the Treasury Department has no means of preventing the importation of goods which do not copy or similate the name or trade mark of any domestic manufacturer, although such goods may be an infringement upon a patent.

The newspaper correspondents at Washington are predicting with greater positiveness that an extra session of Congress will be called in the autumn, and leading Senators and Representatives are quoted as doubtful only as to whether the time will be late in October or early in November.

Messrs. Alexander Orr and Frank Woodruff, representing the Produce Exchange of New York, made an argument before Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretaries Batcheller and Tichenor and Supervising Architect Windrim in advocacy of the proposition to locate the appraiser's stores building on the Bowling Green site.

The gathering of ginseng roots, which grow quite plentifully on the hemlock and pine ridges of Forest county, Pa., is getting to be quite an industry. Local buyers in Tionesta made two shipments to New York in June. The price paid is from $2.25 to $2.55 per pound, according to the condition of the root.—*Phila. Record.*

A London dispatch announces that all the arrangements have been completed for a complete monopoly of the paper business of the United Kingdom by a rich paper syndicate. This combination, it is asserted, originated outside of the circle of the manufacturers themselves. London financiers are said to be at the bottom of this trust.

The July calendar issued by the Acme White Lead & Color Works of Detroit, is in remembrance of the national holiday, and like all the calendars of previous months attracts considerable attention on account of the novel and appropriate devices which accompany it. Originality is one of the striking features of the Acme productions.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., in Philadelphia, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Henry C. Butcher, William T. Carter, William S. Harvey, Amos R. Little, Edward P. Borden. Richard H. Lambeer, John Sinclair George Philler, Stephen A. Caldwell, William S. McCahan, Charles M. Lea.

According to a recent report from Europe the aniline dye works known as the Verein Chemischer Fabriken, at Woldhof near Mannheim, Germany, is to be turned into a picric acid factory by a firm which has obtained a lease of the plant. This is one of the first factories in Germany to be exclusively devoted to the manufacture of this acid, it having been made heretofore almost wholly as a by-product.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Howe, Balch & Tay, in the United States, and C. H. Bailey & Co, Calcutta, India, is dissolved by the expiration of its term. Lemuel R. Howe, Arthur S. Balch and Walter L. Bailey will continue the business under the name of Howe, Balch & Co. Walter L. Bailey will take personal charge of the business in Calcutta, succeeding C. H. Bailey, who has retired.

The Treasury Department has affirmed the decision of the Collector of Customs at New York in assessing duty at the rate 10 per cent. ad valorem on certain Peruvian bark claimed by the importer to be exempt from duty under the provisions for "bark." The Appraiser reports that the article is not cinchona bark simply in a ground state, but that it has been subjected to a further process of manufacture for the purpose of developing the alkaloid principle.

Mr. Harry Louderbough, proprietor of the New Jersey Paint Works, was with Mr. Chas. A. Woolsey of Jersey City, for 19 years. His long experience in the paint line, together with his road connections, ought to secure a rapid introduction of his specialties. He is at present only producing copper paint, elastic seam paint and marine paints, but the list will soon be enlarged to include a full line of paints, varnishes, &c.

The exports of crude iodine from South America amounted to 179,366 lbs., of which 39,950 lbs came to the United States, against 63,076 lbs. in 1887, and 139,416 lbs. went to Europe against 112,719 lbs. the previous year. The Chilian producers estimate that the old European stock will be exhausted during the next six months, and it is stated that they are now considering the question of prolonging their combination, through which their industry has been rendered profitable, and which was to have expired with the current year.

There are no fewer than 1,300 mineral springs now being worked in France. Of these 142 are in the Puy-de Dome, 126 in the Ardeche, 100 in the Pyrenees-Orientales, and a good many in the Vosges, Ariege, and Hautes-Pyrenees. There are, however, only 179 "authorized," or licensed, springs, which are estimated to yield an aggregate of 680,000 hectolitres of water every twenty-four hours. The 225 hydro-therapeutic baths in France treat 221,000 patients annually, and their total receipts are over 15,500,000 francs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called Secretary Windom's attention to a practice said to have grown up among certain United States commissioners in Alabama of making cases of alleged violations of internal revenue laws on slight pretexts for the purpose of making fees for themselves and such friends as they might select to assist them, or for the purpose of securing transportation to such places as they desired to visit, at government expense. The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General for such action as he may deem advisable.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has granted to the Apollinaris Company, Limited, an injunction pending its suit against George W. Venable and Messrs. J. Heyman, to recover damages for alleged infringement of libel. The defendants are enjoined from using on bottles of water labels of yellow, buff, salmon, orange, or similar color imitating or liable to be mistaken for the plaintiff's trade marks. The plaintiff claims that the labels used on Johannis water were gotten up to deceive purchasers into the belief that it was Apollinaris water.

We think it will astonish most users of and dealers in coal tar dyes to learn that the rights of production and sale of naphthol yellow S belong to the Badische firm. It has been sold by so many makers of these products, and therefore presumably made by many, that it was generally thought in the trade that naphthol yellow S, like magenta, could be made and sold by anybody. This idea has now been upset, and by the decision of Justice Charles the right of making and selling the color in question belongs solely to the Badische Anilin. —*Dyer and Calico Printer.*

On Friday the negotiations between William Zeigler and the Royal Baking Powder Company were practically concluded. Mr. Zeigler, Mr. Hoagland, Mrs. Jarrett, and their counsel, met in a lawyer's office and Mr. Hoagland drew his check for $150,000 to settle with Mrs. Jarret for the stock held by her former husband, Mr. Seal, and $200,000 to settle with her son, thus terminating the action brought by her against Mr. Zeigler. Mr. Hoagland next drew a check for $400,000 for an option to take his stock at any time within a year at $2,300,000.

The latest fertilizer charters are announced as follows: Br. steamer Bellingham, 1,101 tons, Coosaw river to U. K.; Ger. steamer Timor, 1,421 tons, do to London; Am. schooner Carrie E. Woodbury, 247 tons, Orchilla to Richmond; Am. bark Edward A. Sanchez, 468 tons, do to Baltimore; schooner Susan B. Ray, 374 tons, Ashley river to Baltimore; Jas. H. Gordon, 356 tons, the same; Chas. E. Young, 534 tons, the same; schooners Mollie J. Saunders, 532 tons, Wallace J. Boyd, 602 tons, Coosaw, S. C. to Baltimore; W. W. Converse, 709 tons, Port Royal to do; Nellie W. Howlett, 540 tons, Charleston to do; Maggie J. Lawrence, 349 tons, do to Wilmington, N. C.

According to the latest advices received at the State Department, the Portuguese are determined that no foreigners shall gain foothold in the Colonies of East Africa now under Portuguese control. Not only have the various concessions to foreign capitalists been revoked, but, according to a report just received from United States Consul Earnest W. Smith, the government has established a new customs tariff for the Province of Mozambique, which promises not only to restrict the intercourse of foreigners with the inhabitants of the province, but also to react disastrously upon the natives.

Mr. Thomas Ward, who was sent here by the English Salt Union, to value properties for the North American Salt Company, sailed for London by the steamer Augusta Victoria last week. Mr. Ward has visited a great many properties in this country, and so far as could be judged by his expressions, he is impressed with the extent and value of the American salt fields, as compared with English properties of a like description. He would give no intimation as to the nature of his report, but it is generally understood that it will be of such a character as will likely result in the placing in England of a large proportion of the securities of the American company, especially among the shareholders of the English Salt Union, which, he says, is about to declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., as the result of the first six months' operations.

One of the three special agents of the Treasury Department, who was sent to Mexico to investigate the shipment of lead bearing ores or silver bearing lead ores to the United States, has returned to Washington and reported that it is the practice of some exporters to mix ores so poor in silver that the lead is the component of chief value with high grade refractory ores so that the mixed ores are in condition for easy smelting. These two classes of ores are taken from different mines, and Assistant Secretary Tichenor said that without indicating the decision of the Department upon the dutiable classification of silver lead ores as taken from the mines, he did not think it would be right to permit ores, of which the lead was the component of chief value, to come in duty free, when they were mixed with ores of which silver was the component of chief value.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

Princeton, Ind., has struck a paying gas well.

The several natural gas companies, in Fayette County, Pa., are preparing for active operations.

The Union Cold Storage Company, while boring an artesian well, unexpectedly found natural gas.

Rome, N. Y., is hopeful of striking natural gas now that the drillings at Boonville and Sandy Creek have resulted so successfully.

The new oil territory across the river from East Liverpool, O., has received a black eye from the number of dry holes drilled in lately.

The Vincennes Oil, Gas and Mining Company, of Vincennes, Ind., has closed a contract for deep drilling, the contractor binding himself to go down 2,300 feet.

The steam yacht Stranger collided in the East river June 19 with steamboat Schuyler. A naphtha launch and small boat on the Stranger were damaged.

A well is being sunk in the courtyard of the Dennison House Indianapolis. If valuable medicinal water is not found at 400 feet to 600 feet the drill will be sunk to 900 feet for gas.

The deepest wells in Canada are the Sulphur wells at London, 2,250 feet: St. Catherines 2,200 feet, and Nutchell 2,000 feet, and in none of these has the Trenton horizon been reached.

Another flow of natural gas was struck at Oak Creek, Wis., last week, at a depth of 140 feet, This is 10 feet lower than the first strike. More wells are drilling with favorable indications.

The Mutual Oil and Gas Company, Marshall, has been incorporated to bore for oil, gas, salt and other minerals; capital, $5,000; incorporators, A. P. Cole, H. B. Gard, R. H. Brown and H. M. Janney.

Within twelve months quotations upon the Ohio oil will be flashed over the wires from off the boards of an Ohio exchange, and Lima will be the home of the Buckeye broker, says the Terre Haute *Gazette.*

The natural gas discovered at Hartsville, Ind., some time ago, is about to be utilized, a company having been formed to pipe the town. Arrangements are being made for the drilling of other wells.

The oil steamer, W. L. Harrison, belonging to the Mission Transfer Company, of Santa Paul, was burned at her dock at Ventura, Cal., June 25, while taking on a load of oil. The vessel and cargo were destroyed. Loss about $80,000.

Efforts are being made to organize a stock company at Chittnango, N. Y., to bore for natural gas. Experts have announced that there is gas in close proximity to this place, and there are several places near by that give indication of gas.

The gas well at Cloverport, Ky., is said to have given a surprise to the scientists by reaching the Trenton rock at a depth of 1,000 feet. The formations above the Trenton are said also not to be ranged according to rule at this point.

C. E. Kimball, who was a governor of the Consolidated Exchange, sold his seat in the Consolidated last week, and immediately went before the governors of the New York Stock Exchange for admission to their board and was promptly accepted.

It is reported that W. B. Williams, of Chicago, who owns about 400 acres of oil territory, with a production of about 600 barrels, has consolidated his interests with Hoover Bros. & Spear, who control over 700 acres of territory, and the new company will erect a refinery and market their own oil.

Last week broker J. N. Richards announced his inability to fulfil his contracts on the Pittsburgh Exchange. The failure caused no surprise as it was known that he was caught on the "short" side on Monday of last week. Mr. Richards asserts that nobody will lose by his failure, which was for $2,200.

The gas well at Sandy Creek, N. Y., is now down in the neighborhood of 900 feet, and the drill is still pounding away. The Directors of the company have determined to recommend an increase of the capital stock of $10,00., making the entire stock $15,000, and place as much of this stock on the market as may be required from time to time.

A Pittsburg concern has just shipped 24,000 staves and 1,400 barrel heads away off to Havre, where they are to be used to repair old oil barrels that were made in this country and used in the export trade. The custom has always been to ship back to this country all the old oil barrels, but since refined oil is being shipped in bulk across the Atlantic there have not been very many old barrels brought back.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed in the Secretary of State's office at Albany of the Natural Gas Company, organized by Francis Forbes and George S Bixby, residents of New York city, and Emanuel Stein, of Philadelphia. They intend to bore for natural

gas in the counties of Cattaraugus, Allieghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Ontario, Genesee, and Monroe, and supply the same, if it can be found throughout those counties. The capital stock is $100,000, and the principal office will be in Rochester.

It is reported that a new oil company, with large capital, is being organized in Cincinnati, and is practically a consolidation of the Kentucky Oil and Gas Company, of Louisville, Ky., and the Southern Oil and Pipe Line Company, of Cincinnati. Both companies have been quietly at work for a long time securing leases, and it is announced that they have secured leases on over 150,000 acres in one track extending through Sumner County, Tenn., and Allen, Barren and Warren Counties, Ky.

The sucessful experiment of a steamer built expressly for carrying oil in bulk from New York to Rotterdam opens up a new field in lake freights says the Chicago *Tribune*. The new steamer was built at Newcastle and is 304 feet long, with 3,500 tons capacity. Her oil pumps are of the Worthington type and their delivering capacity is 300 tons per hour. The great lakes offer a fine opportunity for carrying oil in bulk, and now that the trial has been made and proved satisfactory it is likely steamers and sail craft built expressly for the trade will soon find their place in the inland marine.

The result of the sale of the hull of ship St. Cloud, from New York for Batavia, with its contents, which took place at Jacarecica May 11, was as follows: The kerosene realized rs. 3,839 ($500), and vessel itself rs. 51. On May 18 a further auction was held in a bonded warehouse of 1,101 cases of oil, which were sold for rs. 3,150, ($500). This completes the amount of kerosene which was found to exist in Jacarecica, when the authorities took legal charge of the wreck. In Camaragebe there is some kerosene belonging to the St. Cloud, and steps have been taken to have it put up for sale as soon as possible.

A contract has been made for the construction of huge oil tanks at Avonmouth Docks, by the Docks Committee. Lysaght & Co. have the contract to supply four tanks having an aggregate capacity of 50,000 barrels, or 2,000,000 gallons of oil. Two of these tanks will be each 64 feet in diameter, and 30 feet 4 inches high, and the others each 47 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. These immense vessels are to be constructed of steel plates, riveted, and the contract has to be completed in four months. These are being constructed for the Bristol and West of England and South Wales Petroleum Storage Company. Their land is near the creek in the river known as Broad Pill, about 300 yards from the quayside of the dock, and the oil will be pumped into these storage tanks from the tank vessels by means of 7-inch hydraulic pipes, which will be laid on 200 yards from the vessel to the storage tanks. The latter will be raised above the ground. The associated merchants will tank both American and Russian oils.

OBITUARY.

JAMES A. FOLGER.

James A. Folger, of the spice firm of J. A. Folger & Co., died suddenly from heart failure at his home in Oakland, Cal., last week. Mr. Folger was born on the island of Nantucket fifty-four years ago, leaving there when young. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and a man of the strictest integrity. He was once compelled in his business career to compromise with his creditors at 50 per cent., but he was not satisfied until he had paid them his part in full, with interest. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

WILLARD C. POTTER.

Mr. Willard C. Potter, who has held the position of examiner of heavy chemicals and certain drugs at the appraisers' stores for the past ten years, died suddenly last week from an attack of apoplexy while attending to business as usual. Mr. Potter had been a successful druggist in Memphis before the war and possessed considerable wealth during slavery days, but his friends state that he came to New York after the "unpleasantness" impoverished and disheartened. His decade of government service gave such general satisfaction that he was considered a fixture, as administrative changes never included his office and politics had no bearing in deciding his qualifications. The funeral was attended by some members of the trade and associates in the appraisers department.

ROLAND GREENE MITCHELL.

After an illness of two months incident to old age, Mr. Roland Greene Mitchell, who had been identified with the manufacture of candles, glycerine and stearic acid in this city for some years, died last week at his residence No. 8 West 19th street. He was born in Massachusetts in 1811 and was educated at a French school in Flushing, L. I. When a young man he went to Cincinnati, where he remained for twelve years as president of an insurance company and also president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. He came to New York, in 1850 and shortly afterward married Miss Cornelia Post, daughter of the late Henry Post. Mr. Mitchell was not in any business for some time after moving to this city, but was induced to invest money in a French patent for the manufacture of stearic acid and glycerine in this country. After fifteen years he relinquished the control of it, and retired to a private life. At least half of his time was passed at his country place on Long Island, which he called "Wildwood," and where he busied himself with flowers, fruits, and dairy products. The business has been conducted n recent years by his son, R. G. Mitchell, Jr.

STEPHEN JENNEY.

The announcement made on Saturday morning last that Mr. Stephen Jenney, senior member of the firm of Stephen Jenney & Son, had been found dead at his works on Kent avenue, Brooklyn, shocked the oil trade, among whom he was widely known and highly respected. It appears that Mr. Jenney visited the works late on Friday afternoon prior to starting on a journey to the oil regions and in going about accidentally fell into a partially uncovered cistern, his head striking one of the covering planks, breaking his neck. The body then fell to the bottom, a depth of about eight feet. There was no one present at the time, the workmen having departed for the day, and his family supposed he had started on his trip until his body was discovered Saturday morning. Mr. Jenney was born in the city of Boston Dec. 3, 1822. Soon after coming to New York he entered the firm of J. H. Brundage & Co., who had extensive rectifying works in the Eastern district of Brooklyn. When petroleum came into prominence Mr. Jenney was one of the first to recognize its importance and with others established a refinery at Hunters' Point. He later established a refinery on Kent avenue, in the city of Williamsburgh, where he produced both illuminating and lubricating oils of fine quality. In 1871 he admitted his son as partner. The refining of petroleum was abandoned about a year ago and the whole attention devoted to the manufacture of lubricating oils. Mr. Jenney leaves a widow, son and daughter to mourn his sudden and tragic death. His acquaintance among the oil trade was extensive and these sincerely regret the departure from among them of one of the most upright and honorable members of the trade.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Special correspondence of the OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER.]

CHICAGO, June 29, 1889.

To all intents and purposes, the linseed oil market remains in about the same condition as a week ago; that is to say, firm at 59 cents. The month of June—that month which some manufacturers have been wont to regard as at once the most active and the most remunerative—has paused, but it is not too much to say that its outcome has not reached the expectations based upon the annual average. Some individual concerns report a business nearly, if not quite, equal to that of last year It is questionable, however, whether the total volume of trade has been up to any such stand. ard. Jobbers have been scant buyers, and manufacturers have not purchased to the extent and in the quantities which might be called normal for the season. At the same time there has been sufficient demand to deplete stocks already tolerably well exhausted to a point closely approaching a minimum. Stocks in the West are, as a matter of fact, ridiculously small, but perhaps sufficient to meet the limited demand which seems to exist.

Among buyers there still exists a suspicion that prices will advance. Inherently, there is no reason why they shouldn't. In view of the fact that there is little oil in sight, and that a more or less active consumptive inquiry is bound to make itself heard, it would not be unreasonanle to look for 60 cent oil within a week. But it should not be forgotten that seed, though steady, is not advancing, and that one source of inquiry has been materially curtailed. There seems to be probably enough oil to last through the season at the current rate of inquiry. The future, however, is, as usual, far from certain, and crushers are not taking the general public into their confidence.

There are no new rumors as to the accession of mills by the combination, but the opinion is gaining ground that at least one of these already afloat (which were sent yon last week) has a rather solid substratum of fact.

One or two representatives of local crushing interests have visited Minneapolis this week to attend a conference of railroad commissioners and grain commission men. It seems that there is a disposition on the part of certain Minneapolis parties to have the Chicago rules for the inspection of flaxseed (or at least certain sections of them) adopted in the younger of the twin cities. The discussion was rather informal in its character, and the meeting was important more on account of its moral influence than conspicuous in tangible results. The statement was made that Minneapolis last year received a half million bushels of flaxseed, and it was alleged that had the penalty for foul seed been attached merchants at that point would have been some $5,000 in pocket. The commissioners were urged to allow a dockage on account of foul seed.

In certain quarters here there seems to be a disposition (not always latent) to "bull" cake. Prices are named which do not represent the actual condition of the market. I think I am correct in sending the following statement: The large preponderance of the cake in sight is from domestic seed, it is being sold directly to foreign markets and the prices realized are not what crushers would like to see them. $19 per ton (net in Chicago) is about the outside limit, and the demand is certainly not phenominal. There is, however, a small amount of cake made from Calcutta seed in sight, and this commands a premium. It is this exceptional figure which is being given out by the local papers as the market rate. There is, however, no disposition on the part of holders to sacrifice stocks. This week's exports of oil cake from Chicago have been 882,037 lbs; the total exportations since January 1 foot up 23,898,711 lbs, as against 30,744,028 lbs, during the same period last year.

FLAXSEED.

The inspector of flaxseed reported public elevators denuded of seed at the opening of the week—a report identical with those of the two weeks preceding. On the corresponding date of last year the same class of receptacles held 200,199 bushels. How "visible" supplies stand to-day may be inferred from the fact that this week's inspections in have amounted to 18 cars (as against 29 cars last week and 11 cars during the same week of 1888), while inspections out foot up 21,041 bushels (about 42 cars), as against 3,500 bushels during last week. What little seed there is here is, of course, practically all of No. 1.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments by rail, as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Monday.....	1,649	827	1,549	....
Tuesday.....	1,607	1,059	718	973
Wednesday....	1,336	1,159	2,193	....
Thursday.....	5,700	1,691	705	440
Friday.....	2,754	1,100	1,862	....
Saturday.....	898	....	1,684	....
Total.....	13,944	5,836	8,711	1,413
Last week.	10,467	5,558	4,122	26,597

The week's market for cash seed opened with No. 1 at $1 50, with light offerings and a moderate inquiry; prices for car and bag lots were about equal. Tuesday saw substantially the same state of affairs, with, perhaps, a slight decadence in the number of both sellers and buyers, a proportion of the arrivals being delivered on previously negotiated sales. There was no change on Wednesday except that all transactions were confined to bag lots. On Thursday, however, a slightly easier feeling was discernible, and while No. 1 on track still brought $1 60, $1 49 was the best price obtainable for a car to arrive. The easier feeling developed, on Friday, into a decline of 2c, light sales being effected at $1 48, under the influence of a light and indifferent demand. To-day there was another drop, No. 1 in car lots bringing $1 46, while a few bag lots sold at $1 45 and $1 44.

There has been rather more activity in new crop deliveries this week than last. On Monday, there were sales of year, December, and May—the two former at 2c advance and the latter at 1c decline, as compared with last Saturday's closing prices. May brought $1 29 and the other two futures $1 20. May and year remained unchanged on Tuesday and Wednesday, with sales of the former only. On Wednesday $1 22 was bid for August, but sellers insisted upon $1 23 and there was no trading. Quotations were unchanged on Thursday all around but holders inclined to look for higher prices and nothing was done. With the exception of year all futures were nominal on Friday, although May was quotably unchanged. Five cars of year sold at $1 21, but there were sales of 5,000 bu, at $1 20 toward the close of business. There was no trading in futures to-day, but the week closed with August salable at $1 22, year at $1 20 and May at $1 20.

The week's transactions on the floor of 'Change have been as follows—so far as open and reported transfers are concerned: In the cash seed market there have been sales of 13 cars and 278 bags, all of No. 1. Futures have been in some request, and sales reported are 20,000 bushels of May delivery, 12,500 bushels of year, and 5,000 bushels of December. As regards prices, the market was early in the week steady at $1 50, the very moderate demand having been enough to absorb the equally moderate offerings of meagre receipts. Later, it fell off to $1 48. During the last week of June, 1888, the market was uniformly steady, but at $1 30. It is apparent that the volume of business in cash seed has not greatly varied from that of last week, when sales of cash seed footed up 14 cars and some 160 bags. In futures, however, there has been a decided advance, last week's sales being confined to 5,000 bushels of May.

OILS.

In the cotton oil market, there has been a more active movement this week than for some time before. Former buyers are reappearing and sales have been larger and more numerous. Prices, however, remain pretty nearly the same. Yet holders are manifesting a more conciliatory disposition—a circumstance which may, perhaps, in a measure, account for the more frequent sales. There is perceptible a shade more of anxiety to sell, and buyers are receiving somewhat more deferential treatment. Strictly prime summer yellow is scarce and commands prices which may be called "way up"—i. e. 50@52c. "Season's prime" can be bought at 48c, or even at slightly lower figures, should buyers' exigencies meet sellers' views. The offerings of small lots of summer white oil at 41 cents by out of town parties still continue, and it is said that there have been some sales. City holders of stocks, however, avow their readiness to meet such offers, and more or less interest is felt in the outcome of what may yet prove to be a one-handed sort of fight.

The inquiry for lard oil is about what might be expected at the season, although, as in the case of cotton oil, there has been a somewhat brisker movement this week than last. Extra is lower, selling in round lots at 50c. The decline in price seems to have attracted buyers, and there does not appear to be any immediate danger of an accumulation of stocks. No. 1 continues at about 40@41, and is in good request. No. 2 is quotably 35, but under that name it is hardly salable. A good volume of trade is reported by melters and brokers alike, but there seems to be few east-bound shipments and comparatively no demand for export.

PAINTS.

The midsummer dullness seems to have settled down upon the paint market. The latter half of June is reported in most attracted buyers as having been extremely dull, and only a reversal of all natural laws could bring about a revival. Turpentine is selling at 41½ by the single barrel, and at one cent higher in five barrel lots. The trade agreement on naphtha has not yet been actually consummated, but the realization of the idea of a steady market is only a question of time—and of comparatively short time at that. The white lead situation is unchanged, but as jobbers are just now selling none, they are content to abide the issue of events, feeling tolerably sure that, so far as they are concerned, there is not likely to be any change for the worse.

Whiting has somewhat recovered its tone, and brokers are not offering as favorable terms on gilders' as they were a week ago, although there still seems to be a disposition to make concessions on sales made f. o. b. at New York.

DRUGS.

The weather has been unfavorable to business, and the week's trade has been of an unsatisfactory description. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the tone of the general list seems decidedly, rather unusually, steady. Quinine and opium are both very firm, although local quotations are unchanged. The inquiry is fair, but not at all speculative. Camphor, citric acid and borax are also notably firm, and an advance would not occasion a rude shock to the susceptibilities of the trade. Goldenseal shows a trifle more strength so far as holders are concerned, owing to an indefinable sort of feeling; still buyers are timorous, and prices cannot be said to be tending upward. All mercurials are very firm, and there seems to be some anticipation of higher prices before many days. There is a tolerable inquiry for wood alcohol at former figures, but ipecac is very quiet, and on the whole rather weak.

CHEMICALS.

The chemical market shows little activity and no change in prices. Brokers speak unpleasantly of the present and none too hopefully as to the future. Caustic soda remains slow and low, with sales to arrive at 2.25 and small lots on spot not maintaining their normal relation of advance. Caustic ash is neglected, and carbonated ash is very quiet at about last Saturday's prices—i. e., 1,45@1.47½ for round lots, with occasional sales of small quantities at 1.55@1.60. There was a small importation of bleaching powder this week, but the terms of sale could not be learned: it was stated, however, that the price was favorable to the buyer. Blue vitriol remains quiet and can be bought cheap. Indeed, if prices were higher, there would probably be more business. Logwood and chromes are unchanged, but very quiet.

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Early yesterday morning a fire at the corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets did considerable damage to several houses in the paint, glass and chemical lines. The Curry Manufacturing Company dealers in paints and oils were among the sufferers; so also were S. M. Crane, manufacturer of baking powder and a concern engaged in the manufacture of metallic paints. The actual loss through fire was not large, and was generally covered by insurance. The consequential damage, however, is likely to prove serious, inasmuch as the supply of power has been entirely cut off, and is likely so to remain for a month to come.

FLAXSEED FOR JUNE.

The last month of the current crop year has closed, and a brief resume of the course of business at this centre may be of interest Receipts by rail for the month foot up 80,3 1 bushels, as against 31,821 in June, 1888; 159,952 in 1887; 190,000 in 1886, and 67,000 in 1885. Shipments have aggregated 25,721 bushels; during the same month last year they amounted to 65,123 bushels; in 1887 to 257,985; in 1886 to 243,345; in 1885 to 55,686 bushels. Inspections in have been 97 cars all of No. 1; one year ago they were 45

cars, 27 being of No. 1, 13 of rejected, and 5 of no grade. In June, 1887, they amounted to 235 cars of No. 1, 71 of rejected and 8 of no grade: while in 1886, the total for June was 380, of which 288 cars were of No. 1, 66 of rejected and 26 of no grade. The monthly range of prices has been $1 44@1 60, closing at the inside; in June, 1888, it was $1 29@1 30; in 1887 $1 12½@1 22, and in June 1886, $1 06@10¾.

CALUMET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Addition to the Lead Trust.

The preliminary contract for the sale of the Atlantic White Lead Company's plant to the National Lead Trust has been signed by the officers of that company. It remains now to adjust the details of the transfer, and this will probably be completed within a few days.

The American Cotton Oil Trust.

The following circular which explains itself was issued by the Cotton Oil Trust on Friday:

To the Certificate Holders of the American Cot-Oil Trust:

At the last annual meeting of the certificate holders, the closing of the fiscal year was changed from May 31st to August 31st, 1889, but at a meeting of the trustees held this date, an approximate statement for the period ending May 31st, 1889, was presented by the Treasurer to the Trustees, and it was resolved that the following be sent to the certificate holders of record:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Cotton Oil Trust, held to-day, at which the Southern and Western members were present, the treasurer presented an approximate statement of the financial condition and operations of the corporations in which the Trust is a stockholder. This statement was in the nature of an analysis of the business of those corporations for the period to May 31, 1889, and also as a comparison, up to that date, with former years' business, and is preparatory to the annual report which will be submitted to the certificate holders at their annual meeting, to be held after the close of the fiscal year, ending August 31, 1889.

The statement shows that the corporations referred to have now a cash working capital of nearly $7,000,000, which includes accrued profits for the twelve months ending May 31, 1889, of about $2,600,000, which profits equal over six per cent. upon the amount of outstanding trust certificates. All their operations for the month of May, 1889, and those of some of the distant mills for several months were necessarily estimated.

The statistics show a steady increase in the volume of business of the corporations, in the variety of products, and in the extent of both the foreign and domestic markets. The reports from the South indicate an early commencement of crushing operations; and that, by reason of the increased facilities from the new mills which have been erected, as well as those that have been enlarged by the corporations in which the trust is a stockholder, a much greater output than in previous years will be made.

A general discussion of the future business operations of the companies referred to was had, and it was unanimously decided that the action of the companies, in deferring their dividends until the close of the fiscal year, was most conservative policy for the Trust certificate holders.

J. H. FLAGLER,
President.

The Dickert & Myers Sulphur Company.

(Special telegram to OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 1, 1889.

Your statement of June twenty-sixth is false and will bring many stockholders who are readers of your paper to pecuniary loss. Please do justice by publishing this.

DICKERT & MYERS SULPHUR CO.

The item objected to had reference to a circular issued by Mr. Daniel Myers of Cleveland, and the only information given in the REPORTER was from that source.

The Big Glass Corporation.

In our last issue we published a statement regarding the incorporation of the United Glass Company together with an extract from the Utica *Press* concerning the objects and scope of the new venture. The time allowed for an investigation of the matter by the REPORTER was too short to admit of a more complete and accurate presentation of the facts in our last issue; but we have since obtained detailed information regarding the new company which shows that while it is a big enterprise, its importance to the trade at large is not as great as the press report made it. Instead of a national, as stated by that journal, we find that it had only a local importance.

The United Glass Company, according to the statement of one of its incorporators, was organized "in the interest of economy in the cost of goods, and is not intended to affect any other than the window glass portion of the glass industry." From another source we learn that the company is composed of a majority, if not all, of the manufacturers located in this State, a number whose factories are in Pennsylvania, near the New York State line and several factories in Ohio, which are owned and operated by New York manufacturers.

The member of the company above quoted states that "instead, as at present, where each firm, large and small, is obliged to maintain a full corps in all departments, and to buy materials in small quantities, the change will bring the reverse as to purchases and dispenses with much help besides. The company intends to adopt any course found necessary as to location of new furnaces, the use of natural or manufactured gas and tanks that may aid in bringing about the desired result—namely, to reduce the cost of product and improve the quality. This we are forced to do in view of the large import of French glass at a low price. The manufacturers hope thus to receive a fair profit from their investments and the public will still have glass at low figures."

"The capital of the company, now $1,000,000," continued this gentleman, "may later be represented by a larger figure; it has large possibilities before it. The company will enter into business soon, taking the stocks now on hand at all the works owned by it."

The Mineral Water Struggle.

The war between manufacturers of mineral waters in this city will probably be solved by the Board of Health in a manner not entirely satisfactory to the complainants.

The manufacturers appealed to the Board to establish a formula for the manufacture of vichy and seltzer, so that harm shall not come to consumers from having too powerful doses of salts thrust upon them. They argued their claim at length before the Board the other day.

Chemist Martin thinks he smells a rat in the move, which might result in booming the makers of cheap stuff croton, charged with gas and of little value.

On Saturday Chemist Martin said he should recommend, as a solution of this trouble that a standard be established by the Board of Health, and that all manufacturers of vichy, seltzer and other mineral waters be compelled to affix a label to each siphon and bottle, on which shall be printed plainly the precise analysis of the waters contained therein. This, he claims, will protect the great body of consumers, and compel manufacturers to furnish precisely what they claim to sell.

The Drug Appraiser.

Mr. L. H. Hobby, Jr., who has charge of the custom house department for Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., has circulated a petition for the retention of Dr. Chas. E. Stott as drug appraiser at this port. The paper has received the signatures of the principal firms in the drug, chemical and paint trades, which is accepted as satisfactory evidence that the office is well conducted. Dr. Stott was appointed four years ago and he caused a great improvement in the methods of transacting business with importers. The latter are enabled to obtain an audience with the appraiser without being insulted, and fair treatment is accorded in all cases. Trickery has been entirely divorced from the business of the office, according to the statements of those signing the petition. Mr. Hobby went to Washington last week in the interest of Dr. Stott and expected to be successful in his mission, although two other candidates are in the field, including Dr. Gregg who formerly held the position.

Mr. Geo. W. Jewett who has been drug examiner for 25 years, will be retained, it is said on account of his long-time experience and being a relative of Mr. Donald McLean, the newly appointed General Appraiser.

A Castor Oil Suggestion.

A resident of Orlando, Fla., named Mahlon Gore, inquires why the manufacture of castor oil could not be made profitable there. According to his statement, the plant grows in Florida as it grows nowhere else in the United States. "In South Florida frosts seldom are sufficiently hard to affect either beans or plants. Beans ripen perfectly, and frequently the plants survive the winters for several successive years, until they become trees twenty feet high and six or eight inches in diameter. The beans ripen at all seasons of the year, thus coming in at all seasons instead of in the fall and early winter as in the north."

The statement is published for what it is worth.

The Future of American Window Glass.

Speaking of the recent amalgamation of the interests of a number of New York State and Pennsylvania window glass makers a prominent manufacturer of the Eastern District said to a representative of the REPORTER who visited him last Saturday: "The combination is purely local and does not affect window glass interests elsewhere. The time has not come for a combination of the entire industry. So long as we have overproduction at home, and competition from abroad in the shape of cheap French glass, trusts or combinations can work no radical improvement in the condition of our trade. The only combination I am in favor of is a combination of the larger manufacturers to put prices down and keep them at a point that will shut out foreign glass, and reduce the production in this country, by compelling the small manufacturers, who have cut up the trade, to seek some other field of usefulness.

"The business is overdone, and we will have a larger production before we have a smaller. The 1,500 pots now in operation will be increased to 1,700 pots capacity at the next fire, because a number of the larger manufacturers are going to adopt the tank system. That process of manufacturing window glass will supplant the present method, in the near future. It will be better for the manufacturers, because they can make a better profit through the reduction of expenses; it will be better for consumers, because they will get better glass at low prices, and it will be better for the workers, because they will have steady employment with less labor and at good wages. The time is coming when every first-class worker will desire a position in a tank factory.

"After the fires are drawn for this season window glass may be temporarily higher, on account of low stocks and poor assortments, but I can see no reason why, when the factories start up in the fall, glass will not go very low—lower than ever before. Unless the balancing of books at the end of the season, should present a very unsatisfactory showing, none of the factories are likely to stop permanently, and that means a very large production next year. The only chance of a successful movement to put prices on a profitable basis would be for the principal manufacturers to enter into a compact to buy up and tie up, permanently 50% of the present producing capacity.

Of the tank system I may say, it is an unqualified success. I have just returned from a visit to the Jeannette tank, and also visited Streator, Ill., where there is a tank that was the first to be built in the United States. The latter is a small imitation of the Jeannette, and has not altogether been a success, but the latter is all that could be desired, and the owners will have it and another of the same capacity in operation for the next fire. We also shall double our capacity by building a tank, and other manufacturers are to do the same, so you see there is no probability of a reduced production, and consequently no hope of better prices next year, unless a majority of the small manufacturers are obliged to shut down permanently."

Petroleum Option Trading.

Following are the rules governing dealings in pipe line certificates as officially announced at the several exchanges and which went into effect on July 27th;

First.—Add to rule 11 "And when confirmed during business hours, becomes binding upon the parties thereto."

Second.—Repeal rules 3 and 4.

Third.—Add to rule 5 "Pipe Line certificates may be sold for 'cash' delivery. Such sales, if made before 11 A. M., shall go through the Clearing-House. If made after 11 A. M., the delivery shall be made ex-Clearing-house. All sheets must be in the Clearing-house by 11:15 A. M., except on Saturdays, when they must be in by 10:30 A. M.

NEW RULES.

Fourth.—All public offers and bids shall be for Pipe Line certificates, and unless specified to the contrary at the time of trade, shall be at seller's option for the following month.

Fifth—No public offer or bid shall be made for a longer term than 12 months, and the actual sale and delivery of the oil shall be contemplated by the parties in all transactions.

Sixth—All transactions in Pipe Line Certificates options, shall be cleared through the Clearing-house, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Seventh—On all options not borrowed or loaned at 3 o'clock notices shall be given to the Clearing-house before 6 o'clock, except on Saturday, when the same shall be by 2:30 o'clock, in default or which a penalty of $2 shall be imposed.

Eighth.—The Pipe Line certificates balances as shown by the notices or clearing sheets, shall be contracted for with any member notified by the Clearing-house, for his account and risk.

The contract time on contract notices shall commence at 10 A. M.; either party shall have the right to call for margins which shall be responded to within 30 minutes.

Ninth.—The Clearing-house Committee or Manager shall post each day on the blackboard the clearing prices for each month, and cause the same to be sent over the tape at the close of business each day.

Tenth.—All rules, or parts of rules, inconsistent with the froegoing, are hereby repealed.

Prof. Carll on the Supply of Petroleum

John F. Carll is assistant geologist of the State of Pennsylvania, and for several years it has been his especial business to collect statistics and all valuable information regarding petroleum and natural gas. Prof. Carll lives at Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., in the heart of the great petroleum fields and has had opportunities of making a careful study of the oil industry. His geological reports made for the State are invaluable to the trade and are eagerly sought after both by producers and speculators.

In conversation with Prof. Carll, he expressed to the writer some rather sensational opinions regarding the future supply of petroleum. Notwithstanding other views are taken by producers, Prof. Carll says the petroleum fields of Pennsylvania are being rapidly drained, and at the present rate of exhaustion it will not be many years until the question of supplying the world with petroleum will be a most serious one.

"For the past year," said Prof. Carll, "the supply was 5,000,000 bbls. short of the demand, as gauged by former years, and every day the demand is more and the supply much less. A few years ago the reverse was the case. Stocks were piling up at the rate of 2,000,000 bbls. a month, or almost that, and now they are being decreased at the rate of 1,000,000 bbls. a month, and have been for the past year. This shortage in the supply includes the large production of the Ohio fields, where extraordinary results have been obtained in the way of large wells. There are now something like 12,000,000 bbls. of petroleum in tanks in the Ohio fields, but this was because Ohio oil is not yet extensively used as an illuminant."

Prof. Carll was asked his opinion regarding the probable extent of the Ohio field, and said he believed it would be found much less in extent than the trade and the public generally believed. There have been opinions expressed that the yield of the Ohio field could be increased to 100,000 barrels a day. He thought it would not last long at this rate of production.

"When this field comes to be entirely defined," he said, "it is pretty sure to fall very much below the expectations that are now held out for it." When asked if he thought that Ohio oil could be successfully refined and enter the market as a competitor of the Pennsylvania product, he said: "I certainly hope so. Without this oil I cannot see where the world's supply is to come from, and it would be a very great hardship to the people if they had to give up this cheap and popular illuminant. Natural gas nor electricity, in my judgment, can never take its place as a means of illumination for the masses. And yet with the known fields being so rapidly exhausted as they are, I look before many years for a great scarcity of petroleum."

Bradford was the field that produced such an extraordinary quantity of oil, filling up the stocks in tanks until they reached 36,000,000 barrels with its field still yielding 60,000 barrels a day, or thereabouts. In regard to the possibility of another such field being discovered, Prof. Carll said he believed there was absolutely no likelihood of it. The number of experimental wells that had been drilled in search of another Bradford sand, in all parts of the country, seemed to establish the fact that Bradford was unique and alone. He did not believe that such a petroleum deposit as this would ever be found in any country in the world. The Bradford field and its annex, in Allegany county, N. Y., is apparently being drained to the dregs. At one time the production of the field was as high as 105,000 barrels every 24 hours. Now it is below 20,000, possibly as low as 18,000 barrels. Bradford has produced about 156,000,000 barrels of oil, and a pool that would yield the 156th part of this is something that the oil producer is eagerly looking for. Prof. Carll said there were yet possibilities of opening up small pools that would produce from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 barrels, even in some of the old fields, such as Venango, Warren and Butler counties, in Pennsylvania, but even these possibilities are growing more and more remote. The Cogley field, which has produced about 3,000,000 barrels, was the last extensive field found in Venango county, and this was perhaps as large a field as would ever be found there again.

Considerable exploring has been done in Kentucky for petroleum, and Prof. Carll was asked his opinion in regard to the likelihood of oil being being found in that State in paying quantities. He thought from his observation in that State, that Kentucky would yet produce considerable oil, but nothing in comparison with Pennsylvania. The oil bearing sands underlie a portion of Kentucky and lap over into Tennessee, and here petroleum would be found, but in limited quantities.

As to Texas, he was of the opinion that experiments there would never be profitable.

Prof. Carll, before he became connected with the geological survey, went into Texas, in Nacogdoches county, to superintend the drilling of experimental wells there for a company of capitalists who had great faith in the country because of alluring surface indications of oil. After drilling a well or two and noting the various strata of rock he was convinced that petroleum in paying quantities would not be found there. The company decided, however, to prosecute the work and only abandoned it after spending $50,000 without any return. This was very soon after the early discoveries in Pennsylvania, and since that time other capitalists have continued experiments from time to time with not very gratifying results. Two companies, composed largely of New Orleans business men, are now drilling wells in Nacogdoches county, but so far there has been no money made at it. One company opened up a well that produced 100 barrels a day of a lubricating oil, but it was soon exhausted.

The opinion expressed by Prof. Carll that the great oil fields cannot much longer be relied upon to supply the world with a cheap illuminant is likely to set commercial people thinking.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Heavy Oil Field.

Times have not been so dull in the heavy oil field for years as they are this summer. It is evident to every one interested in the production of this justly famous oil as a lubricator, that the district which has supplied the market with a machinery oil second to none, is about drained.

This oil field has been remarkable for its long life. But then it cannot be wondered at when it is taken into consideration that the wells have 80 feet of sand to draw from. The draining of the field so much more rapidly in the last year has been attributed to the drilling of wells through the sand. Until within the last three years the wells were drilled only about 20 feet in the sand. A pay streak was found within four feet of the bottom of the sand. Since then almost all the old wells have drilled through and shot, and the sand being very loose and coarse the result is the almost complete draining of it.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, there would be considerable activity in the field were there any inducement to drill. A lubricator is made from a cheaper grade of oil, and as long as that will answer the purpose, we can't sell this. And what good is a thousand barrels of heavy oil, even if it is quoted at $3.65, if you can't sell it? It is said that none of it can be sold now until the 10th of August. At that time the buyers will, perhaps, take enough to enable the small producers to pay the interest on the money he has borrowed on his oil; it will at least help the borrowers; poor fellows, they need it. "It's an ill wind that does not blow somebody good," or money which is the same as "good."

Col. Baum, on the Gillingham, is adding another well to his number, which is now up in the eighties somewhere. More than 30 of these wells are run by an endless wire cable. The power is derived from a turbine water wheel on French creek, at the mouth of Patchal run, a mile from the wells. A portion of the old canal along the creek is used as a water race.

Algoe finished a fair producer on the Redmond tract last week. Only a few years ago the Redmond farm could have been bought for a song, now it is the best territory in the field.

McAlheney & Hancock finished a small well on the Hall farm last week and will drill two or three more during the summer.

The best producer drilled here for some time was the one just finished by James Dibbons on the Evans.

Daniel Grimm is clearing out some of his old wells on the Evans, while Weikel & Co., on the Galloway are doing likewise and have succeeded thus far in cleaning out one well, burning down their pumping rig and building it up again.

Our "front," Sheasley is the only man that is drilling at present. He is down about 200 feet with his well on the Vanderen.

Remp, on the Two-mile Run, is bouncing the drill in a new well.

The well of Alexander Bros., about one-half mile north of Two-mile Run, is making about two bbls. per day from the gray sand. This is pretty good considering the luck they had with the casing, and it seems as if there may be a good streak of gray sand territory in that neighborhood.—Galloway Cor., Oil City *Derrick.*

Canada Oil Report.

Within the past few days there has been noticeable a great improvement in the demand for crude oil and enquiries are more numerous. The cause of the activity is unquestionably a dearth of stocks in the hands of refiners, the latter buying from comparative compulsion, and only in limited quantities. It is stated on authority which appears to be unquestionable, that sales have been effected this week at 95c, and that one section of the contending manufacturers has fixed $1 as the minimum price for July. Rumors of offers and rejections are not unfrequent, but to judge, anyway, from indications, some of our refiners must be short of crude. The existing situation is, however, replete with interest to buyers. Their experience in the past and their latent fear as to what may happen in the future has induced a timidity not altogether unnatural. Manufacturers and others would be glad to know the ultimate outcome, but this is something not easy to forecast.

The situation in the producing fields is not such as to encourage the belief that the present month's developments will make any change, although drilling operations are being prosecuted with unusual vigor in several fields, as the results of the June field operations but little more than made up for the natural decline in the production of the older wells, and the new wells being drilled, it is fair to assume, will not do much better. Of course it is among the possibilities that a series of gushers may be brought in during the present month, but just now there is nothing to encourage the most rampant bear in such a hope.

Great expectations were entertained of Comber, and especially of the new well just about finished there on the Buchanan farm, but up to date prospects look very blue. Other wells are under way in the county of Essex, but from the large quantity of black shale drilled through there it can give the speculators no hope of the discovery of petroleum in large quantities. As before stated, what the probable course of the market will be is as uncertain as ever, although many operators affect to believe that the market has only just started on the upward turn and that dollar oil is very near at hand. It is said that "talk is cheap," but prognostications and the course of prices on the Petroleum Exchange are "cheap as dirt" and equally as plentiful. Of course the situation has been growing stronger, and in the very nature of things these predictions are now nearer a realization than they were six months ago, but while the situation is very strong the market hardly responds as it should do.

A refiners' syndicate is on the tapis, with every prospect of the members working in harmony. In our next issue we will be in a better position to give particulars.

The refined market remains the same as last week—10 cents for ordinary grades and 15 cents for water white.

Crude is strong at 93 cents, with a strong upward tendency. By the way, the millenium cannot be far from hand on the Exchange, as the bear and the wolf are lying down together and they have only to get the ring in the bull's nose to have a bully old time.

The total clearances on the Petrolea Oil Exchange for the week ending June 20 were 22,038 bbls, and for the week ending June 27, 33,006 bbls.—Petrolea *Topic* June 28.

Boston Notes.

[Special correspondence of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.]

BOSTON, June 29, 1889.

Linseed oil is rather strong, the upward tendency being a conspicuous feature. It certainly looks like an advance of about one cent, when it comes.

Turpentine is rather quiet.

The gambier market is firm at 6¼@6⅜c. Prices afloat have strengthened very perceptibly; and 6¼ is now asked for anything to Boston or New York, to arrive before October. For No. 1 cube gambier, 9¾c is asked, and 8¼c for No. 2.

The market on sumac is rather quiet, on spot, with extremely light stocks, there being not over 500 bags of Sicily in store. Virginia sumac is a little more active. There is an unusually small quantity in the hands of the millers in Virginia, and the lowest price quoted is $48 to $50. The spot market is strong at $47 50 to $50.

Cutch is quiet. Prices ex steamer to Boston are 5½c for S. M., 6⅛c for Star B. and 6¾c for S. M. slabs. The market is rather weak on the spot, supplies having been offered this week at better than 5½c ex steamer to New York. There are large buyers who now stand ready to take all that is offered at 5c, but there seems to be no chance of the price going to that figure.

The market on bleach looks a little better. On spot $1 52½ is being asked, and I don't hear of anything much under that figure for prime brands. Just at this writing business is rather quiet on account of the Fourth coming next week; many of the mills have shut down for repairs and will not start again until after that date. The steamer Virginia, which arrived early in the week brought about 300 tons of bleach.

Quicksilver is quite strong with a tendency to advance, and this is thought by some of our dealers to be an indication of a possible advance in English vermilion.

The schooner Timothy Field arrived from Hayti this week, bringing 800 tons of logwood. The trade in this article is very quiet. The indications point to a very fair trade after the 10th of July. There are as yet, however, no large buyers in the market, and the mills are placing no orders.

Tallow is dull, with no new features to note.

Lard oil is weak. Saponified oil is scarce and firmer for car lots. Sperm oil is quiet; whale oil is easier, and cod oils are very firm, while menhaden oil is dull and irregular. Olive oil is steady, and castor oil firm. Cottonseed oil is dull, and yet there is very little prime oil offering, but off grades are plentiful. Cocoanut oil is quiet and palm oil firm. Paraffine oils are in steady request. The Boston Oil Trade Association have made no changes in quotations to the trade this week.

The drug trade has been fairly active this week. It is a notable fact that the brokerage business in dyestuffs is about played out in Boston, and to say that it is not what it used to be, does not half express it. It is almost an impossibility for a man to do a profitable business in this line.

The Boston Wholesale Druggists' Association were to have had a dinner at Taft's, on Tuesday of next week, but on account of the Fourth, it was postponed for one week, I believe.

The Portland (Me.) Paint and Oil Club had a dinner at the Portland Club House, Diamond Island, yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The Mandolin and Guitar Club and the Portland Male Quartette furnished music. The time before supper was spent in inspecting the elegant club house, and in viewing the magnificent scenery from its porticos. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, after which President J. Henry Crockett introduced Mayor Melcher, who responded in a few remarks. Hon. Fred. N. Leon spoke briefly as president of the Portland club.

ALLAN ERIC.

The Adulteration of Citronella Oil in Ceylon.

A correspondent reported as follows to a Ceylon contemporary, quite recently:

"A few weeks ago about 650 cases of kerosene oil were taken to the Weligama Customhouse by boat, either from Galle or Colombo. Of these about 500 cases were taken to Matara, Akurassa, Weligama and Kumburupitiya. It is highly improbable that such a large quantity of kerosene oil would be used for lighting purposes by the people of those districts. The reason for such a large consignment of kerosene oil is easily explained. Kerosene oil is now being largely used for adulterating citronella oil, and so there is now a large demand for it. Villagers in the places mentioned may be seen conveying kerosene oil to places where citronella oil is stored, the two oils are then mixed in certain proportions and sold to several European firms in Galle and Colombo as good citronella oil. If European merchants think that the citronella oil as supplied them by their contractors, and that supplied direct by the proprietors of citronella estates, are the same, they make a great mistake; for the oil supplied by proprietors and manufacturers is pure and free from any adulteration. It will now strike European merchants as strange that, in the contract which they entered into between themselves and the contractors, there is generally a conditional clause to the effect that the oil supplied by contractors will be market oil. If any dissatisfaction is ever expressed by a merchant as regards the oil thus supplied, the contractor's plea is that it is market oil and they are not responsible for its quality; but such an excuse could not be made by a proprietor."

We asked the opinion on this subject, of perhaps one of the best authorities in the island, at least of those resident in citronella planting districts, and he reports as follows, adding an important remark about Ceylon tea:

"Some five years ago I took a trip to the principal citronella producing district to investigate this very matter, and was much surprised on being told by one of the largest buyers of this oil that the great bulk of citronella was largely adulterated with kerosene. Indeed he said up to 25 per cent. detection, so far as he knew, was impossible. The increase of cultivation since then has been out of all proportions, while a large acreage of the old grass must by this time be decreasing in yield; therefore, I do not doubt that the adulteration is increasing in proportion."

Trade in Chinese Crude and Prepared Opium.

REPORT OF U. S. CONSUL DENBY AT PEKING.

Following is an abstract of the report of the commissioners of the Chinese imperial maritime customs on crude and prepared opium:

RELATIVE VALUE AND WEIGHT.

Description.	Value per 100 catties. Haikwan taels.	Boiling outturn of 100 catties. Catties.	Value of boiling outturn. Haikwan taels.
Patna	408	52	465
Benares	397	54	452
Malwa	470	72	540
Persian	415	74	480
Turkey	423	76	524

Net weight of chests.—Weight: The contents of chests vary from 112·50 catties (old) to 127·50 catties (new).

Tare allowance, etc.—At Ning-po and Swatow 12½ catties per chest are allowed; at Foo-Chow, 1¼ catties. No rule is reported at other ports.

Trade, taxation, etc.—Except at Newchwang, Chinkiang, Tamsui, Takow and Amoy, there is no trade in prepared opium. There is a tax on boiled opium in Kwantung, Tien-Tsin and Chefoo. At Shanghai the customs levy a tax on boiled opium of 60 Haikwan taels per picul, imported and exported. At Newchwang, Tien-Tsin, Hankow, Ning-po, Swatow and Canton, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Generally speaking, the legitimate wholesale trade, whether inland, coastwise or abroad, in prepared opium is insignificant. The boiling is done by retail shops.

Improvements in Paints.

An improvement is announced on an English patent, in which a preservative coating was formed "by combining linseed oil, rosin, mineral naphtha, powdered metallic zinc, oxide of zinc, or magnesia, or oxide of iron, or other basic oxide or mixture of basic oxides, and red oxide of mercury." In the present invention mercurous chloride (calomel) is substituted for the oxide of mercury, as much calomel being used as of red oxide formerly. "The combining of mercurous chloride with any of the coating compositions in use renders them more satisfactorily antifouling."

A German invention relates to the treatment of tar oils for use as a preservative paint for wood, and consists in subjecting the tar oil to the action of chlorine. By the action of the chlorine "the antiseptic property of the paint is greatly increased," and "the unpleasant smell replaced by an agreeable one." "The specific gravity, viscidity and drying quality are increased, and a varnish-like luster is imparted to the paint."

Bronzing has hitherto been performed by mixing bronze powder with a sticky material such as gum water, but in an English invention an enamel that will fulfill the desired conditions is composed as follows: Enamel varnish, half a gallon; terebene, one quart; turpentine, one quart. To this mixture is added a fourth of its weight of the bronze or metallic powder.

For the purposes of an English invention the vehicle and the ingredients conferring the anti-fouling properties of a new composition, are kept separate till required for use. The vehicle consists of caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine or other suitable solvent, boiled linseed oil and common rosin.

The anti-fouling ingredient is powdered metallic copper or alloy of copper, but preferably pure precipitated copper. With this metallic powder is mixed a suitable proportion of red lead. These powders are mixed dry, and when required for use a suitable portion of the mixed powder is thoroughly incorporated with the vehicle or menstruum. The composition is applied with a brush over a priming coat composed of the vehicle with the addition of red lead to give it body.

The Mexican Silver Lead Ore Question.

It is interesting to note the view taken in England of the possible reversal of the former Treasury rulings on the subject of the free admission of silver lead ores, remarks the *Engineering and Mining Journal.* On the other side of the water they look upon this reversal as almost certain, and are already congratulating themselves on the increased business to England that will be the result of what they consider our suicidal policy.

We quote the following from the *Mining Journal,* of London, as a representative paper of the smelting industry of England:

"The effect of a ruling adverse to the present rendering of the law will be, in all probability, to divert the Mexican ores to European markets, and it is in this fact that the outcome of the agitation is of special interest to the metallurgical industry of this country. What, in the event of so desirable a decision, will be a gain to the smelting industry of Europe, will be a serious loss to the smelters of the Southwestern States of America, who are in no small measure dependent upon the Mexican supply, and upon which such smelting industry has been mainly built up. Whether the mining industries of the States as a whole would largely benefit from a curtailment of supply of the metal, even to the extent of 10 per cent, which the Mexican importations represent, is not at all a matter of certainty, for any advance in the value of lead would doubtless bring about equipollence by increased production in Idaho and other States now limited in productive power solely by the low value of the metal. The conflict of interests affords a prominent example of the anomalies of a protectionist policy, and it is somewhat amusing to see how the Republican press on the other side of the "pond," while struggling to avoid the acknowledgment of a single point derogatory to their protectionist policy, attempt to advocate the principles of free trade where it becomes a question of free trade or no trade at all"

The Importation of Lead Ore.

A correspondent, who takes a lively interest in the American silver-lead ore question, ventilates his views as follows in the *Eng. & Min. Jour:*

Section 2502 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"There shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries and mentioned in the schedules herein contained the rates of duty which are by the schedules respectively prescribed, namely: Schedule E., 188—Lead ore and lead dross, one and one-half cents per pound."

From this there can be but one reasonable inference or deduction, which is that Congress intended that a duty should be paid on all lead ore imported from foreign countries; for, otherwise, lead ore would have been put upon the free list. This much, at least, seems to be incontrovertible.

The only point that now remains to be determined is what did Congress mean by the term "lead ore?" Judging from the recent discussions on this point one might almost say, in the expressive language of the late "Lord Dundreary," "it is one of those things that no fellow can find out;" but Secretaries of the Treasury and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in endeavoring to fathom the depths of congressional intellects, have decided that a lead ore is not a lead ore when the money value of its silver contents is greater than that of its lead contents, though in other respects it possesses all the requirements of a lead ore and is used as such. This sort of reasoning is a counterpart of that used in the old saying, "a door is not a door when it is ajar," though in other respects it has all the requirements of a door, for it is a fact that the silver in a lead ore is the door ajar in our "protection" wall (according to the present ruling) that has permitted the free entry of more than 28,000 tons of dutiable lead in so-called "silver ore" in one year alone, an average of about 600 pounds of lead to each ton of "silver ore."

Now, Mr. Editor, in the absence of a specific congressional definition of the term "lea

ore," is it not sound common sense to infer that the substance alluded to is what is universally known to be and is designated as "lead ore" by all who have dealings in that commodity? It may be termed an argentiferous lead ore, a silver bearing lead ore (and, by contraction, a silver lead ore), a high grade lead ore, a low grade lead ore, or whatever k ind of a lead ore one may rightfully call it, but the fact remains that is a lead ore, and particularly so for the purposes of the tariff.

It has been argued somewhat ingeniously, but less ingeniously, that the Mexican ore is smelted only for the silver it contains, and that the lead is consequently a bye product; still, even this method of "whipping the devil round the stump" does not alter the real facts of the case.

There is, however, another and probably more important aspect of this matter. The strict enforcement of the law (not its present interpretation) means more or less loss not only to those who, relying on the sincerity and good faith of the government as indicated in the departmental decisions, have invested large amounts of capital and have built up very important industries, but also to the people at large, who have certainly profited by the commercial relations with Mexico, that are a result of these very industries, more than they have lost, and it is doubtful if they have lost at all.

Viewed in this light, it must be admitted that the treasury ruling has been a pronounced commercial success, as it has clearly demonstrated the desired ability of admitting at least our raw material free, and with this marked example as a basis it surely seems logical to argue that similar good results will certainly follow the free importation of other raw mater ials.

Patent Rights In a Yellow Dye.

ACTION BY A GERMAN FIRM.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Charles, sitting without a jury, the case of the Badische Aniline und Soda Fabrik vs. Dawson Brothers, of Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, was on for hearing during the three days from the 27th to the 29th May. It was an action in regard to the patent rights in naphthol yellow S, and the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants, who are dyers in a large way of business, from infringing the plaintiff's letters patent, No. 5,305, and dated December 29th, 1879; they also claimed on account of profits, or in the alternative, at the option of the plaintiffs, that the defendants should deliver up all dyes or coloring matters in their possession or disposal which had been made in infringement of the patent. The defendant, John Dawson, pleaded a denial of the alleged infringement; and in the alternative he pleaded that the manufacture of the coloring matter referred to had been anticipated. The method of manufacture was purchased from I. Levinstein & Co., of Manchester, against whom the plaintiffs had agreed not to take proceedings, and it was asserted that the patent claimed was a mere application of a well-known method of using acids already well known and used in the preparation of similar dyes, and was, therefore, not a proper subject matter of a patent; and that the patent was, therefore, invalid. Further, the defendant pleaded that the specification did not sufficiently describe the nature of the alleged invention, and that the alleged invention was anticipated previous to the date of the patent published in this kingdom by the manufacture in the years 1878 and 1879, of the same coloring matter, by Dan Dawson Brothers, and by the sale thereof to James Peffit, dyer, of Leeds, and to Benjamin Ingham, of Bradford.

The Attorney General in opening the case produced some specimens of naphthol yellow which he said was produced from coal tar, and was the result of the invention of Dr. Heinrich Caro, of Mannheim, Germany, who was one of the most distinguished investigators in this branch of chemical science. The action was originally brought against four gentlemen, Messrs. John David, Thomas and Dan Dawson, who were engaged together in the dyeing business; but it had been discontinued against three of them, John Dawson alone now contesting the validity of the plaintiffs' claim. The learned counsel went on to describe at great length the details of Dr. Caro's invention. He submitted that the material manufactured by the Dawsons and sold to the Leeds and Bradford dyers was what is known commercially as Manchester yellow, or yellow paste, and was a most inferior article to the yellow dye invented by Dr. Caro. The new invention was perfectly soluble in water, whereas the Manchester yellow required the assistance of acids to produce solution. He should prove by his scientific witnesses that the plaintiffs' patent was a new invention, and that the patent was valid.

Mr. John Y. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Sons, said the patent was registered by his father.

John Calvert, a dyer, carrying on business at Brunswick Mills, Bolton, said in 1887 he ordered some yellow dye from John Dawson. He received a parcel of color from him which he took to Messrs. Schott, Segner & Co., at Manchesrer, and left it in their possession.

Professor Dewar, professor of chemistry at the University of Cambridge, said he had devoted much attention to organic chemistry, and to the application of chemical science to manufactures. The matter described in the plaintiffs' specifications was novel, and the description was sufficient to enable a chemist to produce the product described. He did not find any anticipation of the patent in the literature on the subject previous to 1879. Manchester yellow, or yellow paste, was invented in 1864; at that time it was quite a new yellow and had important properties, and could be used in a different way from the yellow previously known, which was produce d by picric acid. The Manchester yellow was the first satisfactory application of naphthol to the production of coloring matter. It was a very important invention, but was very insoluble in water. The manufacture was improved in 1869 under Price's patent. The method of producing the color from naphthol, used by Dr. Caro, was absolutely new in 1879. He considered it a most useful and important invention for the dyer. It was not only more soluble than Manchester yellow, but the quality of the coloring matter was also entirely different, and it stood washing better. Moreover, it had recently been discovered that whilst the Manchester yellow was a poisonous body Dr. Caro's naphthol yellow was not.

The witness, cross-examined by Mr. Moulton, Q. C., admitted that higher sulphonation of a naphthol by means of sulphuric acid, which was a characteristic of Dr. Caro's invention, might be produced in various ways. There was, however, at the date of the specification, only one mode of sulphonation known. Mono-sulpho acid of a-naphthol was known, but the di-sulpho acids produced by Dr. Caro were not known in chemical literature at that time. He had analyzed the substance sold by the defendants and found that it was identical with the plaintiffs' dye. He had an interview with Mr. Dan Dawson, who described his process verbally, and also wrote a description of it. Witness, from this description, experimented in the laboratory and found that what Mr. Dawson described was really Manchester yellow, which was insoluble in water.

Dr. Ehrhardt and Dr. Caro gave confirmatory evidence.

This concluded the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Moulton, for the defendants, submitted that he was entitled to a nonsuit, because the evidence in the case showed that the sulpho acids of a-naphthol were simply the products of sulphonation; that the process of sulphonation was a known process applied to bodies of the type of those in question; that sulphonation admitted of degrees, and that the higher degrees were obtained in different ways—either by time, the quantity of acid used, the strength of the acid, or temperature. Further, a-naphol was a known body, and known prior to the plaintiffs' specifications to be capable of sulphonation, and also known to be capable of degrees of sulphonation. The only thing he admitted to be new was the test for the exact degree of sulphonation required; but that was not enough to entitle the plantiff to a patent. As to the question of infringement, the learned counsel said that no infringement had been proved, because the plantiffs had not shown that the colouring matter sold by the defendants had not been manufactured by themselves. The plantiff's manufacture was an article sold in the open market and therefore might have been purchased by the defendants and sold again, and he submitted that the onus of proving that such was not the case lay upon the plaintiffs. For all these reasons he submitted that the plaintiffs ought to be non-suited.

His Lordship said he must decline to nonsuit.

Mr. Moulton indicated that he was not going to call any witnesses.

Mr. Aston summed up the plaintiffs' case, submitting that he had amply proved the novelty of the invention, and that it was the subject matter of a patent. As to the contention that there was no infringement because the article might have been manufactured by the plaintiffs and brought by the defendants in the open market, he submitted with confidence that it was for the defendants to prove that they had so purchased it.

Mr. Justice Charles took time to consider his judgment, which was delivered on the 7th inst. His Lordship recapitulated the facts of the case, and read the specification of the original patent granted in 1879. The invention consisted in preparing nitrosulpho acids of alphanaphthol by the action of nitric acid upon such naphtholsulpho acids as result from increasing either the strength or the relative proportion of the sulphuric acid employed, or the temperature or the duration of the process beyond what is required for converting alphanapthol into into its monosulpho compounds. Thus new naptholsulpho acids are produced, and especially a trisulpho acid of naphthol, which, upon treatment with nitric acid, retained one or more of their sulpho groups, and become changed into nitrosulpho acids, and chiefly into the sulpho acids of dinitronaphthol. The inventor did not confine himself to the exact details, as the proportions, weights, temperatures, concentration of acids, processes of purification and separation, and so forth, could be varied to a large extent without materially changing the result of the above described process, but what was novel and original was, first, the preparation of a trisulpho acid of alphanaphthol, which upon treatment with nitric acid would retain one or more of their sulpho groups and become changed into nitrosulpho acids and chiefly into the sulpho acids of dinitronaphthol subsequently as hereinbefore described. Second, the preparation of nitrosulpho acids of alphanaphthol, and chiefly of the sulpho acids of dinitrophol by the action of nitric acid upon the above described sulpho acids of alphanaphthol substantially as hereinbefore described. The language used was explained and rendered intelligible to him by the uncontradicted evidence of Professor Dewar and Dr. Caro, who explained first the state and knowledge with regard to the production of the coloring matters prior to the patent, and also the improvement, alleged to have been made by the patent in question. The substance known as yellow paste was largely used for dyeing between 1864 and 1879, and Dr. Caro, in the latter year, making experiments to improve it, discovered a substance which when treated with nitric acid showed that the sulphur groups were no longer extinguished and replaced by nitro groups but became napotholsulpho acid. This product was completely new, and, according to the evidence, had never been employed in any industrial operation before, or been known in chemical literature. After listening to the uncontradicted evidence of Professor Dewar, he had come to the conclusion that the statement in the patent was substantially accurate, and that prior to 1879 nothing was known of the sulpho acids which formed the subject matter of the case, but that the product was an entirely new one. Dr. Ehrhardt had prepared samples of the material following exactly the steps laid down in the specification of the patent, and there could be no doubt therefore, on the whole, that the contention of the defendant failed. It had been set forth as the second contention that Dan Dawson had anticipated the same patent, but it appeared that the process mentioned by Dawson was one of rapid sulphonation, occupying only a few moments, whereas the one described in the patent occupied seven or eight hours in the first place, and 12 for what he might call the nitration. On the whole, therefore, he came to the conclusion that the two expart witnesses were right when they said that what Dawson had prepared was not the matter which was the subject of the patent but the material well known in the market as yellow paste. He could not find on that evidence that there had been anticipation of the patent by Dan Dawson. With regard to the question of infringement he thought it quite clear that the burden of proof was on the defendant, and he had not offered any evidence of his allegations with respect to Messrs. Levinstein. He accordingly held that a prima facie case of infringement was made out, and consequently a verdict would be given for the plantiff company with costs, and an injunction, and an account of the damage to be taken.—Upon a further application made by Mr. Aston, the judge granted costs on the higher scale and ordered that the defendants be directed to deliver up the infringing article.—*Dyer and Calico Printer.*

Natural Cements.

BY ADOLPH CLUSS.

Limestone, with intimate, fine-grained admixtures of silica, alumina, magnesia, etc., in quantities of 35 to 60 per cent. are called cement stones. The high percentage of silicates causes a separation of the alumina from the silica during calcination at red heat just sufficient to expel the carbonic acid.

Oxides of iron and chlorides of potash are generally present in small quantities. They assist hydraulicity and crystallization. A cement of porous, friable, globular texture, with a specific gravity of about 2·7 is obtained, which contains silica and alumina in a soluble state, and hence the lime can easily act on either, according to affinity, when water is added for mixing and hydration.

The burned lumps must be pulverized before they will combine with water, when they form hydrated silicate of lime, while the alumina remains practically inert. These cements do not heat up, nor swell sensibly while they are mixed. They set quickly, but harden slowly under water without shrinking, and attain, gradually, great strength, with well developed adhesive force. The color of these cements gives no clue to their cementitious value, since it is chiefly due to oxides of iron and manganese, which bear no relation to hydraulic properties.

To insure efficient chemical action in hardening, the grinding must be carried to the production of impalpable powders. These cements bear doses of sand of double their own volume or over. Mixing pure cements from 30 to 40 per cent. of water must be added.

Many American cements of this class contain large percentages of carbonate of magnesia. The tests of strength, in pure state, as well as mixed with sand, compare well with the cements which do not contain these combinations. These cements have good adhesion to stone and bricks, because they pass with their surplus water slower than the others. Whenever judiciously selected and conscientiously manipulated, they have given full satisfaction. Many causes co-operate in affecting rocks of the compound character required for the production of hydraulic cements.

Different quarries show dissimilar stones; the best brands vary greatly in chemical composition. Fineness, density, thorough and homogeneous mixture, humidity, accessory ingredients, enter largely in the problems. To preserve the activity and strength of the natural cements for a longer time, air and moisture must be excluded by careful packing and dry storage of the barrels.

DeSmeth found for our native Virginia cements in pure state, after 30 day's exposure, 170-250 pounds tensile strength per square inch, which increases in eleven months to 313-381 pounds. Mixed with equal portions of sand he obtained from 116-195 pounds, and L 80-L 90, as above.

Gilmore states the adhesion of Rosendale cement to the front bricks, after 28 days, when pure, to be 30 pounds, and mixed with one and two parts of sand, 16 and 12 pounds.

Clarke reports the tensile strength of Rosendale cements, pure:

	pounds.
After 1 and 12 months, as	145 to 290
And mixed 1 : 1 after 1 and 12 months	116 to 256
1 : 2 after 1 and 12 months	60 to 180
1 : 3 after 1 and 12 months	35 to 121
One cubic foot of Rosendale cement weighs	49 to 50

The proportion of tensile to compressive strength averages probably after one month 1 : 4, and rises probably, after two years, to about 1 : 6. The specifications of the engineer department of the District of Columbia require seven days after mixture for neat natural cement 95 pounds, and for mixture with one and two parts of sand 56 and 22 pounds tensile strength per square inch.

Natural Portland cements are manufactured in those rare cases where rocks contain combinations of lime and silicate of alumina in the chemical proportions and physical conditions found necessary for producing artificial Portland.

The treatment then differs from that of ordinary cement only in the higher temperature for burning.—*Stone.*

A Method for Purifying Leblanc Black-Ash and the Production of Ammonia from its Impurities.*

BY J. L. HAWLICZEK.

(Continued from page 57 June 26.)

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Hurter (Chairman) said that Mr. Hawliczek had given them a very clear and concise account of an interesting process for the destruction of the cyanides and the recovery of the ammonia so formed. According to the tables before them the process seemed to be not only advantageous by affording a purer carbonate of soda, but also to some extent at any rate remunerative, in so far as the amount of sulphate of ammonia obtained during the process was so large as to come to a considerable number of shillings per ton of salt-cake. He had no doubt that a process like that must be exceedingly interesting to the alkali manufacturers, of whom he was glad to see a number present, and from whom he expected an interesting discussion.

Dr. J. Campbell Brown asked whether there was any expenditure of fuel at all, or whether the work was entirely done by waste heat?

Mr. E. W. Parnell said that Mr. Hawliczek had spoken of the advantage of the removal of the cyanide as effecting the quality af soda ash manufactured from the black-ash liquors. From his own experience he could speak of the importance of this in the manufacture of high strengh caustic, as cyanides in the liquors caused an increased proportion of sulphate and carbonate in the finished caustic, the former being due to the presence of sulphocyanides.

An important point to which he believed Mr. Hawliczek had not referred was the very great purity of the ammonia thus produced, being of necessity absolutely free from tarry matters.

As regarded the proportion of cyanide produced in the black-ash, he had frequently noticed that this increased as the time of working a black-ash charge increased.

He would also like to ask how the use of the black-ash was regulated to correspond to its density, and whether there was a loss of ammonia during the discharge of the revolver, as one could frequently smell the ammonia during and after the operation.

Mr. E. Carey understood that the Chairman and Mr. Hawliczek agreed that, on the figures set forth by the latter, the gross money credit to be gained by the process was about 2s 5d per ton on the salt-cake employed; but this was based upon a return of 150 tons of sulphate of ammonia per annum on 250 tons salt-cake per week, and the figures showed that in some cases he had obtained ammonia at the rate of 400 tons of sulphate per annum; so that 150 tons appeared to be quite a moderate estimate. If the result were to reach this 400, the gross credit would be more than twice 2s 5d, which seemed very satisfactory. Could Mr. Hawliczek give them any idea of the total cost involved in the process, including repairs? He supposed that the apparatus was not of an expensive character. He would also like to know the kind of pyrometer employed in estimating the temperature.

Mr. W. P. Thompson said that he took it for granted that the revolver was heated to such an extent as would dissociate the ammonia in it, and prevent its actual formation within the revolver, and that therefore it was only when the nitrogen of the slack became converted direct into cyanogen-compounds that it was saved at all. Now, under those circumstances, would not there be a very great increase in the amount of cyanogen if they could thoroughly mix the slack and the chemicals before they started by grinding them both together? Of course it would interfere with the working of the revolvers somewhat, but as an actual fact, had Mr. Hawliczek found the finer the slack, and the better the

* Read before the Society of Chemical Industry.

mixing at start, the larger the amount of ammonia he got eventually? He should have thought that that would be the case, because if the slack burned before it became intimately mixed with the alkali, ammoniacal compounds would be formed, and be dissociated before they were converted into cyanogen compounds.

Dr. S. Hamburger, said he saw among the analyses of slack, that the slack contained about 1·93 per cent. of nitrogen calculated as ammonia. He thought these figures rather high for ordinary mixing slack, and should be glad to hear whether the slack was of a special kind. It also struck him that if nitrogenous refuse organic matter be added to the mixing in the revolver, the yield of ammonia might be increased very largely. For instance, nitrogenous matter. such as was used for manufacturing ferrocyanides, might be found suitable. He should like to hear, whether Mr. Hawliczek had made exeriments in that direction. The lecturer had also been kind enough to give them the time required for treating the black-ash with steam. He should like to know something about the amount of steam required. Mr. Hawliczek said the liquor contained 11 per cent. of ammonia. How many cubic feet of such ammoniacal liquor were obtained per ton of black-ash treated? (Mr. Hawliczek: "I did not go into that calculation.") If he could give them that information in any other form, it would be just as acceptable.

Mr. W. Norris Jones said that Mr. Hawliczek had suggested that in the finishing off of the black-ash, a final amount of fuel should be added to increase the cyanide. Would not that have the effect of increasing the sulphides materially; as when they overfired black-ash they certainly increased the sulphides? in the analysis of black-ash, the tables gave ·30 and upwards of sulphide on 25 of alkali, or about 1·4 per 100 of alkali. To him this seemed rather high, and when worked down would give a bad ash; or the ash would require to be highly fired in order to destroy the sulphides. Sulphides would also be a great trouble in making soaper's ash. The temperature in the decomposers was as high as 1,000° F. Was that due to the chemical reaction that went on in the decomposers, and would that have any action on the sulphides present?

As regards the temperature of decomposition when they treated the cyanide in solution —cyanide of sodium for instance, or even ferrocyanide of sodium under pressure—in his own researches he found he could not decompose them at 350° F., but at 380°, he found that they split up without any assistance whatever into formates and ammonia. He did not want to say one word against the equation given by Mr. Hawliczek, which he had no doubt was correct, but he was only wondering whether it was absolutely necessary to have those high temperatures to decompose the cyanides. It appeared to him a peculiar fact that they required a higher temperature than when in solution. The amount of cyanides in the black-ash would seriously affect the prospects of the process. Now he had never been accustomed to calculate the amount of nitrogen contained in black-ash in the form of ammonia, and therefore those figures he could not readily compare with those they had at their own works; but at their own works they seldom got more in the vat-liquors at any rate than ·3 of ferrocyanide on 100 Na_2O in the solution, and if he came to calculate the results of the process on that basis he should not be able to find that there would be 2s 6d to be gained. It would be a very much smaller amount, and he did not understand the great discrepancy, for he should come to about between 3d and 6d as against 2s 6d, and there was a great discrepancy in that, and it meant that either their two tests did not agree, as Mr. Hawliczek had done him the honor of saying they did, or their own black-ash contained less cyanides than that of Messrs. Gossage and Mathieson; for from their own tests he could only arrive at the value mentioned.

Mr. Hawliczek said, replying to Dr. J. Campbell Brown, the process was carried out entirely by the use of waste heat in the decomposer. The steam was superheated in a similar way. The quantity of steam to complete the reaction as well as the necessary excess was so very small that it was scarcely a matter for serious consideration.

With regard to Mr. Parnell's questions, the size of the black ash to be treated depended mainly on the physical condition of the black ash. In order to vary the sizes of black ash according to its density, the roller breakers were made readily adjustable to suit the purpose. The sample of treated black ash before them was entirely free from any cyanogen compound, but it did not represent the size of the lumps of black ash necessary for the treatment, as it had been broken up in order to get it into the bottle. In many instances he had treated lumps of black ash of about 8 or 10 inches and more in diameter which had been found after treatment entirely free from cyanogen.

Referring to the second question about the incidental loss of ammonia during cooling of the black ash in the bogies, he had made extensive researches in that direction which, however, had led him to the result that the black ash in a hot state exposed to the action of the air is not at all materially changed, the only reaction which might take place was that cyanate might be formed which eventually would also be obtained as ammonia. The smell of ammonia arising from black ash balls which Mr. Parnell occasionally noticed was no doubt due to the damp atmosphere which acted on the cyanides on the surface of the ball, but did not penetrate to the inner parts, thus amounting only to a very trifling loss of ammonia.

The working of the revolver at a comparatively lower temperature for the purpose of increasing the cyanides in the black-ash did not materially increase the time of working, say about 15 or 20 minutes, over the ordinary time of a charge.

In reply to Mr. E. Carey, he was not in a phsition to give the exact figure with regard to the cost of repairs involved in the process; but considering the simple apparatus, when sufficient care was taken not to damage the decomposers by overheating, the wear and tear on the apparatus could only be very slight. With regard to the extra labor, he stated before that only two men were required for attending to the treatment. The stripping, breaking and discharging of the balls was done by the ordinary staff of revolver-men and vat-settlers. The pyrometer used for estimating the temperature in the decomposer was quite of an ordinary type as sold by Casartelli in Manchester.

He could not say if the grinding of the raw materials would increase the cyanides in the black-ash, but in all probapility would not be of great advantage, and would involve an extra expense in working.

In reply to Dr. S. Hamburger, the mixing slack used in the experiments, containing 1·927 per cent. of ammonia, represented by no means a special kind of slack, the price being the ordinary one. He could also give, if desired. the analysis of various kinds of mixing fuel obtained from the Lancashire district containing from 1·17 to 1·9 per cent. of ammonia. The slack used was known as "queen's Slack." The use of animal substances, such as horn, waste leather, &c. containing a high percentage of nitrogen, to be added to the charge in the revolver, would no doubt increase the cyanides in the black-ash if the price of such materials would allow their use. With regard to the amount of steam used for the treatment of black-ash, he stated before that the quantity of steam used was very slight. He had no notes at hand to give the number of cubic feet of ammoniacal liquor obtained per ton of black-ash treated, but he should say a simple calculation based on above facts would give the amount of liquor which may be obtained.

In reply to Mr. W. N. Jones, the "after-charges" of mixing slack has been used for the purpose of increasing the cyanides in the black-ash; the few experiments made in that direction proved to be very satisfactory, and regularly yielded from 70 to 85 per cent. of the nitrogen in the mixing fuel, as cyanide in the blaak-ash. The black-ash itself was of ordinary condition as regards alkali and sulphide. The high temperatures prevailing in the decomposers in the experiments were caused by charging the vessel with black-ash which had not been sufficiently cool, and consequently caused the irregular results as regards the yield of ammonia: these high temperatures were not due to any chemical reaction. Referring to the action on the sulphide, the analysis of the treated black-ash exemplified sufficiently that a temperature of 1,000° F., and even more in presence of steam, was by no means injurious to the chemical composition of the black-ash.

In reply to Dr. Hurter, who wished to know how the best results in experiment July 28, as regard to the ammonia decomposed, 79·3 per cent. and ammonia recovered being 77·5 per cent., had been obtained, considering that the temperature of treatment stated in the other column was 1,025° F., a heat which, as he (Mr. Hawliczek) had stated, would result in the destruction of the ammonia, he might say that the experiments had not been carried out under his direct control, but in all probability this good result might be explained by assuming that a large excess of steam had been used in this experiment, so that the rapid current of steam had prevented the overheating of the gases, and consequently the destruction of the ammonia; in fact, the whole experiments in this table presented irregularities as regards the decomposition of the cyanides and the yield of ammonia, which beyond doubt had been caused by the irregularity in the steam used. Referring to other results respecting the increase of cyanogen compounds in the black-ash. he had pointed out most distinctly that these experiments had not been completed and needed further investigations. The experiments numbered I. to XIII. had been made only in one direction, and this in regard to variation of the revolver mixing. From these results he drew the conclusion that varying the mixings did not increase the cyanides in the black-ash, but that did not mean that a mixing fuel high in nitrogen was immaterial for the increase of cyanides in the black-ash, provided that the conditions of working the revolver, which had not yet finally been ascertained, were favorable for their formation. Experiment No. XIV. was the only one where the favorable conditions had more closely been obtained. This charge had been underfired, i. e., working at a lower temperature, and he strongly believed that the success of obtaining 92 per cent. of the original nitrogen in the mixing fuel as cyanide in the black-ash had to be attributed to this fact. As regards temperature of treatment with steam, he had proved by many experiments that a ferrocyanide of an alkali or alkaline earth was decomposed by steam at a temperature not much below about 400° C. into ammonia and the corresponding carbonate. This temperature, at the very least, was necessary for the formation of ammonia from cyanides. He had no practical experience of the condition and temperature necessary for the destruction of the ferrocyanide in a liquid state or in an alkaline solution. However, it appeared that the ferrocyanides in solid condition require a much higher temperature for their decomposition than when in solution, but he could not see how this seriously affected the prospect of the process.

Finally Dr. Hurter gave a comparative calculation of the results obtained in their experiments which would represent a saving of about 2s 5d per ton of salt-cake decomposed as against a calculation from Dr. Hurter's own results from the amount of ferro-cyanide in the vat-liquor resulting in a saving of about 3d or 5d per ton of salt-cake. In this calculation he (Dr. Hurter) had over-looked that the quantity of sulphocyanide and cyanate had also to be accounted for, as these compounds represented a certain extra yield of ammonia, and besides this the revolver at Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon & Co.'s establishment no doubt was worked in a way to prevent as much as possible the formation of cyanides in the black-ash, otherwise the percentage of ferrocyanide in the vat liquor could not be as low as 0·3 per cent. on 100 Na_2O as stated. The lowest result in that respect which he could find in many daily assays of vat liquor was about 0·63 per cent., which would mean, if calculated as ammonia in black-ash, not considering the other cyanogen compounds, a turn out of sulphate of ammonia per annum amounting to about 60 tons or 1s per ton of salt cake. However, no comparison in respect to the vat liquor and the ammonia could be made, and, as stated, the ammonia had actually been weighed.

Essences in Sicily.

REPORT OF U. S. CONSUL JONES AT MESSINA.

With three strokes of his sharp knife the cutter peels the lemon lengthwise and lets the peel fall into a tub under the chopping block. He then cuts the lemon in two and throws it from his knife into a bucket. He works with wonderful rapidity and fills from ten to twelve tubs with peel a day and is paid 5 cents a tub, weighing 77 pounds. His left hand and right index are protected with bands of osnaburgs or leather. Decayed fruit is not peeled, as its oil cells, being atrofied, yield no essence.

Fresh peel is soaked in water fifteen minutes before the essence is extracted. Peel that has stood a day or two should remain in soak from thirty to forty minutes, that it may swell and offer a greater resistance against the sponge. The operative holds a small sponge in his left hand against which he presses each piece of peel two or three times, simple pressure followed by rotary pressure. The women employed in this work run a piece of cane through their sponges to enable them to hold them more firmly. The outside of the peel is pressed against the sponge, as the oil glands are in the epicarp. The crushing of the oil cells liberates the essence therein contained. The sponge, when saturated with the essence, is squeezed into an earthenware vessel the operative holds in his lap. He is expected to press the peel so thoroughly as not to overlook a single cell. This is ascertained by holding the pressed peel to the flame of a candle; should it neither crackle nor diminish the brilliancy of the flame the cells are empty. This process yields besides the essence a small quantity of juice and feccia (dregs). The separation of the essence, juice, and feccia soon takes place if the vessels are not disturbed; the oil floats on the juice and the dregs fall to the bottom. These three products derived from the peel have no affinity with each other. As the essence rises to the surface it is skimmed off, bottled, and left to settle for a few days. It is then drawn off with a glass syphon into copper cans which are hermetically sealed. After the essence has been expressed a small quantity of juice is pressed from the peels, which are then either fed to oxen or goats or thrown on the manure pile and well rotted, or they would make too heating a fertilizer.

The yield of essence is very variable. This industry is carried on five months in the year. Immature fruit contains the most oil. From November to April, in the province of Messina, 1,000 lemons yield about 14 ounces of essence and 17 gallons of juice. An operative expresses 3 baskets of lemon peel (weighing 190 pounds) a day, and is paid 20 cents a basket. The essence is so valuable that the operatives are closely watched; they are most ingenious in secreting it about their persons. Six men work up 8,000 lemons a day; two cut off the peel while four extract the essence, and obtain 136 gallons of lemon-juice and 7 pounds of essence. In the extraction of essence defective fruit—thorn-pricked fruit blown down by the wind or attacked by rust—is used. This fruit is sold by the "thousand," equivalent to 119 kilos or 260 pounds, and then classified; First, mixed lemons, as they come from the groves during December and January, of good quality but not always marketable, often from top branches; second, lemons from March blooms; third, lemons refused at the packing-house; fourth, dropped fruit; fifth, shriveled or deformed fruit.

Prices do not depend exclusively upon the classification of the fruit; the locality where it was grown is taken into consideration as well. Lemons grown on clay soil yield more essence and juice than those grown on sandy or rocky soil.

Dealers sometimes adulterate their essences with by fixed oils, alcohol, orturpentine. Adulteration fixed oils is detected by pouring a few drops of essence on a sheet of paper and heating it, Upon the evaporation of the essence a greasy spot will remain. Alcohol is detected by pouring a few drops of the essence into a glass tube in which a small quantity of chloride of lime has been dissolved. The tube is then heated and well shaken and its contents being allowed to settle the essence will float on the denser liquid. To detect turpentine pour a few drops of essence on writing paper and a strong smell of turpentine will remain after the essence has evaporated. The essence of sour orange, mixed with the essence of lemon, produces an aroma similar to that of the essence of bergamot; the latter is much used by confectioners in flavoring ice creams, etc.

Equal parts of lemon essence and spirits of turpentine, well mixed (mixture known as essenza vestrincutale), remove stains from linen and silk fabrics.

In a bergamot essence establishment at Reggio, on the mainland, is to be seen in operation a hand machine for extracting essential oil. The skin of the unpeeled bergamot is punctured by a system of revolving knives and then gently pressed. It should be borne in mind that the bergamot is spherical in shape, and this machine could not be used on the lemon on account of its shape. A thermo-pneumatic essence extractor, worked by steam power has also been invented, but the old system is still in general use in Sicily on account of abundant and cheap labor. The method employed for the extraction of essential oil from the lemon, as given above, applies as well to the sweet and sour orange, to the bergamot and to the mandarin. But a very small quantity of essence of mandarin is made, and but slight attention is paid to the extracting of essences from the orange flower. The essence extracted from the flower of the bergamot is called neroli, and is worth $35 per pound.

RAW AND CONCENTRATED LEMON JUICE.

When the lemons have been peeled and cut in two, as above stated, they are carried to the press and thrown into large wicker bags, circular in form, made of bulrushes, and are pressed in these bags. If the juice is to be exported raw only perfectly sound lemons can be used; but if the juice is to be boiled down, one-fifth of the lemons may be of an inferior quality and two-fifths of them pretty well decayed. The juice from sound lemons is yellowish in color, and gives a pleasant aroma; its density decreases with age. With all classes of lemons the yield of juice and its acidity varies considerably from month to month. The amount of juice increases from October to April, its acidity and density decrease, and the same is the case with the density of the essence, owing to the winter rains.

The manufacturing of essentil oil and lemon juice is quite lucrative, but manufacturers, to avoid being taxed on their business, are reticent as to their profits.

An addition of 5 per cent of alcohol will prevent lemon juice from spoiling. Lemon juice is adulterated with salt or tartaric acid. Raw and concentrated lemon juice is exported in casks of 130 gallons capacity. It requires 1,500 lemons to yield 26 gallons (1 hectoliter) of raw juice, while it takes 2,500 to yield the same quantity of concentrated juice, 2000 more or less according to their acidity, to give a cask. Experience has shown that the lemons of the province of Messina, especially from the eastern shore, contain more acidity than the lemons grown elsewhere in Sicily.

The value of lemon juice is governed by its acidity. The rule is that concentrated lemon juice shall show 60 degrees of acidity, the juice extracted from the bergamot or the sour orange must show 48 degrees, or one-fifth less than that extracted from the lemon; it also calls for one-fifth less than lemon juice. Formerly a citrometer, known as Rouchetti's gauge, was used to ascertain the per cent of acidity; now, however, resort is had to chemical analysis, which is more satisfactory both to seller and buyer. Lemon juice is used in the printing of calicoes.

Of late years a new article, known as a vacuum pan concentrated natural juice of the lemon, has been manufactured here. The juice concentrated by this method contains 600 grains of crystallizable citric acid for every quart. It is exported in casks containing 112 gallons, in half and quarter casks. It is also shipped in bottles of 500, 300 and 150 grains each. This concentrated juice is as limpid as first quality oil.

There is an establishment here, probably the only one of its kind in Italy, that prepares cystallized citric acid. It takes from 340 to 380 lemons to make a pound of citric acid, which sells at about 43 cents.

PAINT MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

The prices current will be found on page 39.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

Pig lead has remained firm throughout the week, but the volume of business has not been large, as consumers are holding off, awaiting developments. At the close 4 10c was asked and 4c bid for spot, and 4 05c asked and 4 02½c bid for July. Messrs. Everett & Post write from Chicago on the 29th ult.: "The long looked-for decision as to whether the treasury ruling on Mexican ores should be changed or not, has once more been delayed, and those interested in the matter must wait for several weeks before anything definite is known. Since Monday all the lead markets have been stronger, and in the West very active, at higher prices. For the past week this market has continued to advance from 3 85c to 3 87½@3 90c. Sales have been large, altogether over 1,000 tons changing hands, mostly at the latter figures. The feature here has been the scarcity of desilverized lead, which has been held at 4c, bids of 3 90c having been refused. At the close the market is firm, with sellers asking 3 90c and up. At St. Louis lead has shown the same strength as at Chicago and New York; since the opening, some 500 tons have sold at 3 80@3 85c, and at the close the market is firm at 3 85c for chemical lead.

White lead still finds a brisk demand, but the market is almost devoid of features apart from the doings of the Trust. That institution has now practically succeeded in getting control of the last of the large corroding concerns and is at present negotiating for two works in Pittsburg. It is rumored that certain jobbers are about to combine for the purpose of erecting a factory to corrode lead and sell in competition with the Trust, but the report lacks confirmation. The association prices remain 7c per pound, in lots of less than 500 lbs; 7¼c net for lots of 500 lbs and over. A rebate of ½c per pound will be allowed on all purchases of lead of 500 lbs and over if paid within 60 days of date of invoice but not otherwise. Terms, on lots of 500 lbs and over, 60 days' time, or a discount of 2% per cent will be allowed for cash in fifteen days from date of invoice. To buyers of a total of ten tons of pure lead during the year, counting all brands, an extra rebate of ½c per lb will be paid, payable July 1st and December 31st, provided deliveries have been made of such quantity prior to each of those dates.

American oxide of zinc is in fair request with prices steadily maintained at 4½@4¾c, according to quality. French zincs are unchanged from last week continuing to rule at 6¼c for dry Antwerp red seal in bbls of 200¼ lbs; we note the addition of another brand, namely, Antwerp green seal which is quoted at 6¾c. Paris red seal 6¾c, and 7½c for Paris green seal. Discounts on French are as follows: To buyers of 10-bbl lots of one or assorted grades 1 %, 25 bbls 2 % and 50 bbls 4 %. No discount is allowed on less than 10-bbl lots, and discounts include brokerage.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

The market for the red pigments is almost entirely devoid of interest. Buyers confine their purchases as a rule to such lots as they have immediate use for, and though the volume of business on the whole may be considered very satisfactory there is an absence of life and snap to trade. So far as prices are concerned there is nothing new to report, quotations throughout remaining as at the date of our last.

English venetian red moves fairly in accordance with current requirements and may be written steady at $1 45@1 50 for special brands in large lots, and $1 35@1 40 for ordinary grades in a jobbing way. For domestic a moderate demand is noted, and prices are maintained at $1 20@1 50c for special and 90c@$1 05 for ordinary makes.

Orange mineral is in small supply on the spot, but as the demand is not urgent prices are not affected. French is firm at the advance noted last week and other kinds are steady. We quote French 9¼@10c as to quantity, German and English at 8¾@9¼c, and domestic at 8@8¾c as to quantity and quality.

Quicksilver vermilion is without particular animation, but the market is firm and prices are unchanged at 60c for 100-lb. kegs or over, and 61c for 30 or 50-lb. kegs.

Red lead and litharge sell fairly on jobbing orders, but we hear of no important transactions in either. The combination prices are maintained, and we continue to quote 6¾c in casks and barrels for the former, and 6½c for the latter, subject to a rebate of ½c for cash 60 days, and additional 2½% for cash 15 days.

Carmine is in moderate request, buyers supplying their wants as they occur. There are no new features in the market, and prices remain at $3 10 in bulk, $3 20 in boxes or barrels and $4 20 in ounce bottles.

BLUES.

For the blue pigments the demand has been up to the average, but there is a continued absence of large orders, buyers being satisfied to secure stocks as they may be needed. The tone of the market is steady and we find no change to make in quotations, which are 25@30c for Prussian blues according to quality, etc., while the asking figures for Chinese are 48½@50c. The other blues are at our previous quotations, with a steady tone prevailing.

YELLOWS.

There are about the same general features in this market as at the date of last writing. Trading is limited in most instances to jobbing transactions, and no business of consequence has occurred within the week. Deliveries of N. M. B. ochers continue rather slow, owing to the backward arrivals the causes of which were referred to in a previous issue. No changes in prices in any of the articles on the list are to be recorded.

GREENS.

In this department we find no perceptible improvement, buyers as heretofore restricting their purchases to accord with passing necessities. For Paris green the demand is not up to expectations, though possibly somewhat better than a week ago. The association prices, terms, etc., remain as follows: Arsenic kegs or casks, 20c; kegs, 100 to 175 lb, 20½c; 14, 28 and 56-lb iron cans or boxes, net weight only, 22c; 2 to 5-lb paper boxes, 22c; 1-lb paper boxes, 22½c; ½-lb paper boxes, 24½c; ¼-lb paper boxes, 26½c. Free on board at New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Springfield, Mass. One to 5-lb tin boxes put up to order at an advance of ½c per lb over paper boxes of similar sizes; ½ and ¼

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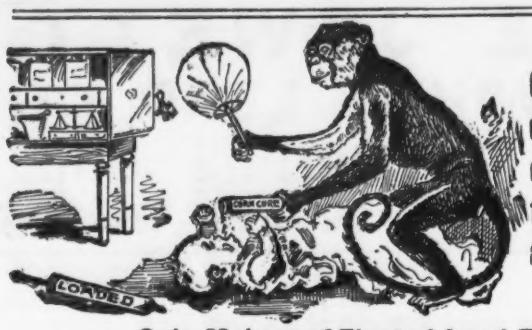

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Miscellaneous.

Sulphate of barytes is without further improvement. The demand for the better grades is good, but for other kinds the inquiry is moderate and hardly exceeds jobbing proportions. We continue to quote $21 50 for special brands of imported, prime at $19, medium at $15, and off-color grades at $12@13.

Chalk is still quiet, and nothing of interest has occurred since our last. While $2 50 is nominally quoted less would probably be accepted if buyers showed any disposition to operate.

China clay is wanted to a moderate extent only, but the market remains steady at our former quotations.

Talc is without interest, the demand being light and prices more or less nominal, on the basis of 1½c for prime French.

Terra alba is selling fairly, the demand having improved somewhat recently. Transactions, however, are still confined within jobbing limits. Prices are without change, and we repeat our quotations of 72½c for French in a large way from vessel, and 70@75c for domestic.

Whiting is moving steadily into consumption, though there is an absence of important demand from large buyers, and the feeling consequently is rather easy, particularly in the West, where an active competition keeps prices low. In this market the general quotations are 45c for commercial and 60@65c for gilders, though large buyers might do a little better in some cases.

Clues.

We find nothing that is particularly new or interesting to report in this market. Trade is running along quietly with seldom anything more important than jobbing transactions to change the dull aspect of the market.

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

At a meeting of the importers last week the price of French window glass was advanced by the fixing of the discount at 75c, 10@5%, until further notice. The demand is fair for the season.

American is unchanged. The factories have gone out of blast for the summer, and it is expected that prices may advance as stocks became depleted and badly assorted during the shut down. The outlook for the fall and winter favor lower prices, however, as the production will be greatly enlarged for the next fire, and competition promises to be sharper than ever before.

PLATE GLASS.

The situation in the market for plate glass remains about the same as for some time past. The demand is only moderate and prices are unsettled as the result of continued competition.

Mr. O. E. Frazee, the President of the United Glass Company of Syracuse, and Mr. M. B. DeLong, secretary of that corporation, are in the city on business connected with the new enterprise.

Mr. Edward H. Jewett, son of Mr. Chas. H. Jewett, has become a member of the stock brokerage firm of G. L. & L. Haight, Mr. G. L. Haight retiring on account of ill health. Mr. Jewett's many friends in the paint trade will congratulate him upon the new departure.

Java Cinchona Planting.

Judging from their annual reports and balance sheets, a good many of the Java cinchona plantations have been doing pretty well last year, and do not at all appear to regard the commercial position of their product as desperate. The Soekanegara company announce that in 1888 they have made a sufficently large profit to cover the loss of the previous year, and to leave a fair residue. The uprooting of the officinalis trees in the gardens of the company is being continued, says the *Chemist and Druggist* and the vacant places are being filled with the richer ledger trees—the average sulphate of quinine equivalent of the ledger stem bark from the company's gardens having been 6·91 per cent. last year. The whole of the product of the company in 1888 has been sold to the Brunswick Quinine Works, at an average price for the equivalent of quinine sulphate in the bark of 18·13f per kilo., or 10¼d per oz. The Melattie Company, which last year harvested a bark averaging 3·85 per cent. quinine sulphate, gives some particulars of the cost of production of this bark, from which it appears that the bark has cost for rent and taxes of soil, harvesting, curing, packing, freight to Holland, and sale expenses there, 41·81 cents per kilo. (=3 13-15d per lb.). The average net sale price was 65·97 cents. (=5 14-15d per lb.), leaving a profit of 24·16 cents (=2 1-15d per lb.), or about 57 per cent. on the cost price. The company's report states that at a unit of 1½d per lb. (8 1-3 cents) all bark analyzing over 1¼ per cent. quinine sulphate can be harvested at a profit. On the Melattie estate also the poorer trees are being steadily replaced by richer plants. A dividend of 9 per cent. was declared by this company.

The English Petroleum Markets.

LONDON, —The large surplus at one time existing in the London stock has now almost disappeared, and the market has a firm and healthy appearance, with sales on the following terms: American refined at 5⅝d to 6¼d per gal. on the spot, 6 5-16d to 6 7-16d for September to December, with Russian oil at 5 3-16d to 5¼d and 5 11-16d to 5¾d respectively for present and future deliveries. American water-while oil has been purchased at steady rates, but other kinds have been in only partial request.

At auction to-day 2,000 bbls American Refined Petroleum Oil, standard white quality, as per American certificate, of the "Ocean" brand (test 73° and upwards), were partly disposed of at 5 9-16d, one lot of 5⅝d, and 450 bbls American water white "Magnet" (test 112-114°), per Petroleum Association certificate, at 8¼d per gallon, wharf reweights and tares.

Petroleum oil inLondon for the twenty-four weeks ended June 17, with comparative stocks at that date:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
LANDINGS.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Petroleum oil	400,157	400,808	330,744
Crude oil	13,294	9,368	5,421
Petroleum spirit	13,364	14,361	15,621
DELIVERIES.			
Petroleum oil	378,446	368,728	344,962
Crude oil	11,770	7,983	6,286
Petroleum spirit	13,633	13,771	15,243
STOCKS.			
Petroleum oil	104,456	101,330	85,009
Crude oil	7,790	5,449	4,446
Petroleum spirit	4,723	7,103	2,927

Stock account of petroleum oil in London, issued by the Petroleum Association from returns made by the wharfingers, for the week ending Wednesday, June 19:

	Stock, June 12. bbls.	Landed. bbls.	Total. bbls.
Atlantic	13,801		13,801
Dudgeon's	11,001	6,000	17,001
Palmer's	38,018	13,900	51,918
Rowatt's	7,277	499	7,776
St. Leonard's	16,131	1,642	17,773
Thames Haven & Abbey Mills	18,728	....	18,728
Totals	104,958	22,041	126,997
	Delivered. bbls.	Stock, June 18. bbls.	
Atlantic	1,707	12,094	
Dudgeon's	703	16,298	
Palmer's	2,575	49,343	
Rowatt's	1,064	6,712	
St. Leonard's	2,490	15,283	
Thames, Haven & Abbey Mills	959	17,769	
Totals	9,588	117,409	

Liverpool.—This market is without improvement, and only a small trade is passing, with sellers of Refined Pennsylvanian asking 6¾d, and of Russian at 5¾d per gallon.—*London Grocer.*

Red Oxide of Iron.

Warranted Unequalled in Body, Strength and Fineness.

70 Per Cent. Iron and Free From Sulphur.

Grinds smoothly with 18 lbs. oil to 100 lbs. oxide.

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For coloring Mortar, Brick, Tile, etc., equal to Turkey and Florentine Red.

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R. J. BAKER & CO.
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IMPORTERS OF
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Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1858

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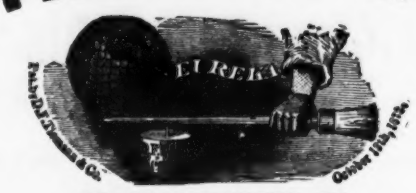

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Is Recommended by Sanitarians,
Is not a Kalsomine.

(What we mean by kalsomine is any wall coating that depends on glue for its adhesiveness.)

Alabastine hardens on the wall with age, and every coat added from time to time, one over the other in keeping the walls in repair, improves and strengthens the wall, and 50 coats form one solid porous stone-like coat not thicker than heavy paper.

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OIL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

The prices current will be found on page 39.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed oil commands the firm price of 60c for city brands and 58@59c for out of t own oil with little of the latter obtainable. The movement is reported moderately active. Considerable interest is manifested by the trade in the negotiations between the Lead Trust and the Atlantic Works. It is understood that the preliminary contracts which have been signed include the linseed oil plant, as the two departments could not well be separated. The reported sale has naturally aroused curiosity as to the future relations between the white lead and linseed oil trusts, and, whether the purchase of oil interests by the former will end with the Atlantic. All sorts of conjectures have been advanced, but one point seems to be settled in the minds of the majority and that is in reference to the two trusts remaining separate and not entering into active competition with each other.

The cotton oil market would be termed very inactive from surface indications, and although the feeling is rather quiet, there is more or less business progressing which never reaches the general public. Buyers for home consumption are taking refined oil in 25 and 50 bbl lots as needed, and deliveries are constantly being made on contracts, thus causing a regular movement and preventing the stagnation which is alleged to be a pronounced feature of the market. Of course buyers are not announcing their presence with trumpets, but they solicit samples and prices quietly, and the best offer secures their trade. Neither are sellers proclaiming their business from the house tops, as of yore. It is known what they have, and free offerings on the market are considered unnecessary. The quotations do not fluctuate, because there is no pressure to sell. This is even so in the case of low grades which are thought to be too elevated for soap makers. At any event the market is pursuing the even tenor of its way with prices the same as this time last week, viz., 33½@40c for crude oil, 46@49c for summer yellow and white oil, according to quality. Our New Orleans correspondent wires to-night that no business is doing in that section in cottonseed products; that the outlook for the cotton crop is rather uncertain, owing to the bottom lands having too much rain and the hillsides not enough.

The cocoanut oil market is characterized chiefly by dullness. Ceylon on spot is quoted at 5 70@5 75c, and to arrive at 5⅝@5¾c. It is again alleged that the Queen of Nations is a total wreck, with little salvage left, but so many conflicting reports have been circulated about that vessel that the marine underwriters themselves are perplexed to know the exact condition of the unfortunate craft. The oil casks in the cargo of ship Mohur, from Cochin, &c., for New York, which put into Mauritius for repairs, have been found to be too defective to reload. Tenders have therefore been called, in accordance with the recommendation of the surveyors, for a supply of hogsheads, casks and tanks sufficient to carry 75,000 gallons. The condition of the oil after going through that treatment will not increase its value to say the least. The bark Fede & Speranza, from Colombo for New York, at St. Helena in distress, from April 16 to 20 experienced very heavy weather, during which she sprang a leak. At a survey held May 14, she was found to be leaking three inches per hour in port. Both bow ports were found to be leaking; the leak was about 5 feet inches under water. The surveyors recommended the discharge of 'tween-deck cargo, so that further examination might be made. The vessel is still discharging, with no diminution of the leak.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York by countries:

To	For week ending July 1, 1889. Gls.	Since Sept. 1, 1888. Gls.	Same time last year Gls.
Africa	..	300	300
Arg. Republic	..	7,521	1,120
Australia	500	14,431	7,497
Austria	..	150,838	150,838
Belgium	..	131,327	261,275
Brazil	..	20,130	5,876
Br West Indies	1,362	101,716	45,258
Br Guiana	..	1,003	103
Canary Islands	..	....	....
Central America	..	1,837	318
Chili	..	1,646	1,646
China	..	109	10
Cuba	..	241	92
Dan West Indies	..	14,778	6,592
Denmark	..	6,447	50
Dutch West Indies	300	702	348
Ecuador	..	38	30
Egypt	..	....	....
England	..	295,300	139,502
France	1,238	708,948	669,891
French West Indies	..	804	714
Germany	..	246,543	61,071
Hayti	..	3,331	1,327
Ireland	..	6,650	6,150
Italy	..	50,512	50,512
Japan	..	1,000	....
Mexico	514	49,815	5,972
Netherlands	..	2,700,(58	763,010
North America	..	5,061	15,505
Norway & Sweden	.	42,814	25,150
Peru	..	1,398	658
Porto Rico	..	6,614	5,966
San Domingo	96	2,592	410
Scotland	..	33,716	6,500
Spain	..	10	10
Turkey	..	.. .	....
U S. Columbia	..	5,953	4,239
Uruguay	..	1,200	
Venezuela	50	5,856	1,968
Total	4,060	5,374,285	2,482,892

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans by countries:

To	For week ending June 28, 1889. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1888. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Austria	..	....	....
Belgium	..	4,916	4,916
England	..	6,800	500
France	..	4,845	2,530
Germany	..	1,558	1,258
Gibraltar	..	....	....
Italy	..	4,812	4,807
Mexico	..	10	....
Netherlands	..	21,733	21,733
Portugal	..	..	....
Spain	..	2,500	2,500
Total	..	42,424	38,234

Exports of soap stock from New Orleans by countries:

To	For week ending June 28, 1889. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1888. Bbls.	Same time last year. Bbls.
Belgium	..	100	...
Cuba	..	....	....
England	..	12,045	5,277
Germany	..	62	....
Italy	..	....	....
Mexico	..	50	....
Spain	..	....	....
Total	..	12,257	5,277

Cochin cocoanut oil has a steady feeling at 6½@6⅝c. Cuban oil is nominal at 5¼c and domestic has an occasional movement at 5@5¼c.

Olive oil business has been rather light; buyers are on the alert for bargains from the source where competition is uncurbed, but the quantity of oil arriving lately has not been heavy and recent receipts having been disposed of on dock, the warfare has not been so conspicuous, as it does not include store lots. The nominal rate on spot is 64c with the future very uncertain. From Naples it is reported that with fairly favorable weather the olives appear to have set favorably. A crop of unusual abundance is anticipated at Gioja, but the estimates from other districts vary considerably. Purchases on the Naples exchange have caused the price of Gallipoli oil to advance to £33 15s per tun and Gioja to £32 5s. Oil is in consequence being held back by some speculators, but the advance seems to be purely artificial, and is not likely to have any effect on prices elsewhere.

Poppy oil is quoted steady at 57@57c, the inside price being for large quantities. We were shown a sample of what purported to be poppy oil, but it had more the odor of cod oil than anything else, but the surprising feature was that the oil had been quoted at 30c. It would require a fair quality of cod oil to mix with poppy oil, and as the former commands 32@35c in a large way, the margin of profit must be secured in some other way.

Rapeseed oil has advanced to 63@65c, according to quantity, in sympathy with foreign markets. Several sales of Brown Calcutta have transpired for shipment at 37s 6d cost and freight, and 41s@41s 3d delivered terms. Brown Cawnpore has been sold at 42s 6d@43s delivered. The export from Calcutta to the United Kingdom for the first half of June is telegraphed as 1,500 tons against 2,100 tons in 1888.

Animal and Fish Oils.

Dullness seems to reign supreme in most of the markets under this head, and prices are practically unchanged, in fact values in general are to be considered nominal in the absence of important business. Tallow is the bearish element at present.

Lard oil has ruled rather steady during the week being quoted at the usual figure of 54c for prime city.

Red oils lack animation and no change is to be noted.

The crude sperm oil market has been featureless, except a sale of 325 bbls for manufacture on private terms, but said to be at a slight reduction from last sale on account of quality. Holders generally are apparently firm, as usual, but the tendency is easier, as recent developments indicate.

Crude whale oil has more inquiry, but little business. A sale has occurred of 130 bbls Northern at about 40c for manufacture. There has been reported the past week a sale that occurred some time ago of 550 bbls Northern for manufacture, price to be fixed when delivery was made. It is understood

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Manufacturer of Special Brands.
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EDWIN SCHOFIELD,
SUCCESSOR TO
R. H. NUTT'S SON & CO.,
OIL PRESS MAT
AND
BAGGING MANUFACTURERS.
153 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. H. BOYER & Co.,
CRUDE AND REFINED
Cottonseed Oils,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DAVIS OIL CO,

10 & 12 OLD SLIP, Cor. Water St., NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard, Neatsfoot and Tallow Oils

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED ANIMAL OILS.

the price paid was a trifle less than 40c at New Bedford.

Menhaden fish oil can be bought at 23c for prime Northern grades, held over from last year, and while there is more or less quiet inquiry among pressers, whose stock of crude is running low, no fresh business has occurred within the past few days. New crude oil is offering as usual in a limited way and bids are solicited, but southern grades are not a factor in the market at present. There has been some talk about more export business being done, but as the fish oil exporters in this market are ignorant of any new transactions, the reports are no doubt confounded with the previous business done on foreign account.

Oil Cake.

A reaction is noticeable in the oil cake market, as holders call it firm at $23 50 per ton with a good demand. The cause is assigned to a short interest which is said to exist here, and those having cake are trying to get all they can for it, while continental contracts made at $21 5©22 00 are said to be unfilled. The squeeze is supposed to be progressing at a slow rate but satisfactory to holders.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax occupies the same steady position which has characterized the market for some months.

Lard prices are of a nominal character, western being quoted at 6 85c prompt delivery city steam 6 30c and refined at 6 60@7 60c.

Stearines are slow of sale and easier, Lard stearine is held at 7½@7¾c tor out of town and city, and 6@6¼c for oleo stearine.

Tallow is rather inactive and easy at 4 3-16c which is a nominal figure.

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turpentine.—There has been no feature of interest, trading being of the ordinary hand-to-mouth character, although a few fair transactions are reported, and under the steady movement the stocks have become somewhat reduced. At the Southern markets the same conditions have prevailed. There bas been scarcely a variation in prices. and the market closed to-day at 37½@38¼c.

Rosins.—There has been very little variation in the price of rosins though the medium grades have eased off a little owing to larger receipts. There has, however, been no material increase in stocks and no important accumulation is looked for. The demand has been very light, though steady, and the sales in the aggregate foot up better than was expected. The market closes steady to-day, with the following figures: Strained, $1 10@1 12½; good strained, $1 12½@1 15; E, $1 20@1 25; F, 1 25@1 27½; G, $1 35@1 40; H, $1 45; I, $1 65; K, $1 80 M, $1 97½; N $2 15, W, G., $2 22½@2 27½ W W, 2 55.

Stock on hand at—	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.
New York, July 1..bbls	836	9,465	264
Savannah, June 29.....	15,810	50,741	....
Wilmington, June 29....	115	45,471	3,211
Charleston, June 29.....	1,953	15,418	....
London, June 1	2,674	...	....

The following is from the Savannah *News* of June 30:

NAVAL STORES STATEMENT.

	Spirits.	Rosin.
Stock on hand April 1	1,947	73,092
Received to-day.....	620	1,960
Received previously.....	65,761	139,393
Total	68,328	214,445
Exported to-day...	1,120	303
Exported previously...	54,570	171,726
Total.....	55,691	172,029
Stock on hand and on shipboard to-day	12,637	42,416
Rec.ipts same day last year.....	1,000	2,375

LONDON TURPENTINE STATISTICS.

Messrs. Watt & Son, London, under date of June 15, say:

	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Stock June 15..	2,165	4,927	8,230	21,203
Delivered this week.....	652	1,029	1,789	1,244
Since Jan. 1....	28,075	30,459	33,066	36,631
Price June 15..	33s 9d	29s 0d	27s 6d	24s 9d
Sept-Dec.....	28s 0d	27s 3d	26s 3d	24s 3d

Mr. J. O. Moss, treasurer of the American Cotton Oil Trust, has gone to Sandusky, O., for two weeks.

Clearances of Petroleum.

(Continued from page 33.)

Br str Alvena, Sav La Mar, 5 bbls, 25 cs
Br str Alvena, Falmouth, 50 cs

June 27

Am bg Rising Sun, Pt Spain, 500 cs
Am bg Arcadia, Bridgetown, 500 cs
Am bk Bonny Doon, Santos, 14,200 cs
Am str Saginaw, Pt de Paix, 2 bbls
Am str Saginaw, Azua, 30 cs
Am str Saginaw, Pto Plata, 60 cs
Br bk Geo E Corbitt, Sables d'Olonne, 2,518 bbls nap
Br bk Loch Ranza, Batavia f o, 37,600 cs
Br sch A B Crosby, Aspinwall, 875 cs
Br str Trinidad, Trinidad, 300 cs
Br str Trinidad, St Lucia, 1 bbl, 113 cs
Br str Trinidad, Guadeloupe, 200 cs
Br str Trinidad, Antigua, 15 cs

FILES for keeping 6 months (one volume) of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER now ready. Send one dollar to this office and we will forward by return mail postage paid.

PURE NEATS FOOT OIL.

Put up in Pints, Quarts and ½ Gallon cans for the trade.

Manufactured only by

Williamsport Soap Works, Ld.,

WILLIAMSPORT, P.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

The Manual of Lubrication,

Or how to choose and how to use lubricants for every description of machinery, with methods of determining the purity and other properties of oils, &c., &c., by Louis Simpson, England, price $2.00. OIL, PAINT AND DRUG PUBLISHING CO., 72 William St., New York.

This work is written by a Practical Man Superintendent for the use and guidance of all mill men.

"Petroleum Distillation and Modes of Testing Hydro-Carbons, by Allen Norton Leet. An exhaustive treatise concerning old and new processes of separating and refining Mineral Oils; together with directions as to the setting and construction of stills, treating houses and all the appurtenances of Oil Refineries; Price, $2.00. OIL, PAINT & DRUG PUBLISHING CO., 72 William Street, New York.

1828 **JAS. CORNER & SONS,** 1889

BALTIMORE, MD.

Spirits Turpentine and Rosin.

LINSEED OIL.

Sugden Press Bagging Co.

(Successors to THOMAS SUGDEN.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL PRESS CLOTH

FROM WOOL AND CAMEL HAIR.

JAMES BROWN, Agent, LOWELL, MASS.

D. A. STUART & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OILS and Lubricating Compounds.

Strictly Pure Tallow and Neatsfoot Oils.

FACTORY: 421& 423 Illinois Street, Office: No. 8 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

American Oil Co. of New York.

Office, 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Refinery. · · · · Brooklyn, L. I.

Manufacturers of

COTTONSEED OIL.

OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF

Crude, Summer Yellow, Summer White, Winter White, and Winter Yellow Cottonseed Oil.

Soapstock.

THOMPSON & BEDFORD COMPANY LIMITED
MINERAL
LUBRICATING
OILS
NEW-YORK

HIGH FLASH

HIGH VISCOSITY

PARAFFINE or PALE OILS, 885, 905, 915, and 920 deg. Sp. Gr. in Flash Point ranging from 330 to 410 deg.
BLACK OILS, 15 deg. Cold Test, 340 deg. Flash. 25 to 30 deg. Cold Test, 360 to 400 deg. Flash.

Natural Wool Oils, Amber Machinery Oils, Neutrals of White & Lemon Color,

ROPE AND JUTE OILS,

DARK AND FILTERED CYLINDERS, Etc., Etc., of the highest grades.

CRUDE OR SCALE AND REFINED PARAFFINE WAX.

128 Pearl Street, New York.

Ducie Buildings, Bank Street, Manchester, England.
36 and 38 Stern Strasse, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.
17 Rue de Faubourg Montmartre, Paris, France.

MAVERICK OIL CO.,

REFINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Maverick Standard Burning Oils, Naphthas AND Gas Oils

Of all Grades in Bulk, Barrels and Cases.

REFINERY: Chelsea Street, EAST BOSTON.
OFFICE: 61 Broad Street, BOSTON.
WAREHOUSES: 33 & 35 Commercial St., PORTLAND, ME.
Front, Cor. May Street, BANGOR, ME.

Proprietors of the Well-Known Brand of

CENTENNIAL SAFETY OIL.

Th s Oil, by its High Test, is safer in use than any other Burning Oils, and gives the most brilliant light. It does not crust the wick, and is free from disagreeable odor and smoke in burning.

Oils Delivered by the car load in bulk or in barrels at any point in New England.

EMPIRE REFINING CO.,

LIMITED.

Refiners and Packers of Petroleum and its Products

IN BARRELS AND CASES.

OFFICES:

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Works: Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, L. I.

MICA AXLE GREASE.

THE CINCINNATI TRANSFER CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mica Axle Grease is very satisfactory in every respect. Quite superior to any axle grease we have ever used before.
W. J. Winterbottom, Supt.

We endorse the above.
Griffith & Hill, Lumber Dealers.
Jas. Griffith & Sons, Planing Mill.

Springfield, Vt.

I have a large sale of Mica Axle Grease. It wears three times as long as any I ever used. Minor W. Newton.

Eldorado, Wis.

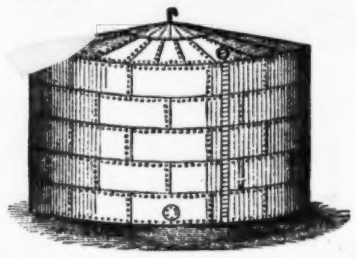
We have sold Mica Axle Grease for five years. It is the best Grease manufactured. C. H. & Buell Anderson.

Detroit, Mich.

I have used Mica Axle Grease for about eight years with the very best satisfaction. It doesn't run off the axle in hot weather; and it doesn't chill and harden in cold weather. I have used almost all other makes of axle grease and consider the Mica worth more than twice as much as any other for my use.
J. C. Carpenter, dealer in coal and wood.

Manufactured by the
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. Graver Tank Works,



IRON STORAGE
TANKS
A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE:
334 Rookery Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,
OF OHIO.

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN V. LEWIS & CO.)

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of all Grades of

Cotton Oil.

Crude Cotton Oil,
Summer Yellow Cotton Oil,
Summer White Cotton Oil,
Winter-Strained Cotton Oil,
White Cottonseed Stearine,
Yellow Cottonseed Stearine,
Cottonseed Soap Stocks.

Winter Miners' Oil and Bewers' Lamp Oil (White and Yellow,) Especially prepared for burning purposes and guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg, Fahr.

Empire Salad Oil. A strictly Winter-Strained Oil, especially prepared for Druggists' and Culinary purposes, guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

A. C. O. Co., J. V. L. & Co. and I X L Cooking Oils, purely vegetable Recommended to and extensively used by bakers, hotels and private families.

Owing to our close connection with the manufacturers of the crude oil and our superior facilities, we are in a position to defy competition and to furnish our products at lower prices than can be made by other refiners.

QUOTATION FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene.

DEALERS in Gasolene Stoves are aware of the importance of having a pure and reliable article of gasolene to supply to their customers. As ordinarily prepared by refiners, Deodorized 74° Gasolene fails to give entire satisfaction, from its liability to gum and clog the burners. Wherever this occurs, endless annoyance ensues, and dissatisfaction with the stoves is the inevitable result. All this may be avoided by the use of **Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene,** which is refined with the greatest care to insure absolute purity, and with due regard to the requirements of these stoves. Dealers can furnish this to their customers with the confidence that it will give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee that it will neither clog the burners nor emit any offensive odor.

At the request of many prominent manufacturers of these stoves, who were desirous that their patrons should know where to obtain the best article of gasolene, we take this means of informing the trade that we will furnish **Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene** in any desired quantity, and packed either in barrels, half barrels, or in five-gallon cans and cases.

Address all orders and inquiries to

Pratt Manufacturing Company
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND REFINERS OF PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Br str Trinidad, St Croix, 4 bbls, 10 cs
Br str Pollux, Antwerp, 514,166 gls

June 28

Br str Gregory, Para, 200 cs
Br str Lux, Rotterdam, 715,000 gls
Br str Aguan, Greytown, 8 bbls, 932 cs
Br str Aguan, Belize, 360 cs
Br str Aguan, Livingston, 146 cs
Br str Aguan, Cape Gracios, 20 cs
Br str Aguan, Kingston, 50 cs

June 29

Am bg Odorilla, Ponce, 1,200 cs
Am bg Sullivan, LaGuayra, 3,850 cs
Am bk Wm Phillips, Buenos Ayres, 3,650 cs
Am sch Blanche H King, St Loubes, 505 bbls, nap
Am str Raphael, Penang & Singapore, 50,000 cs
Am str Mars, LaGuayra, 1 bbl, 1,710 cs
Br sh Victoria, Regina, Calcutta, 80,000 cs
Br sh Glenericht, Calcutta, 1 dm, 93,600 cs
Br str Linda, Bombay, 3 cs

July 1

Am str Saginaw, Grand Turk, 4 cs
Am str Saginaw, Sto Domingo, 4 bbls, 330 cs
Am str Saginaw, Azua, 150 cs
Am str Saginaw, Sanchez, 200 cs
Am str Saginaw, Samana, 40 cs
Am str Saginaw, Cape Hayti, 3 cs
Am str Cienfuegos, Progreso, 700 cs
Am str C of Para, Tumacon, 150 cs
Br bk Galatola, Coleraine, 2,716 bbls
Sp bg Matanzas, Las Palmas, 1,000 cs
Sp bg Matanzas, Palma, 40 cs

SAN FRANCISCO

June 17

Granada, Cent America, 149 cs
Granada, Mexico, 80 cs

June 18

W B Godfrey, Honolulu, 1,500 cs

BOSTON

June 26

Bk Svene, Koenigsberg, 181,944 gls
Bk Henry A Burnham, Trinidad, 150 cs
Sch On Time, Liverpool, 21 bbls ref
Sch Corporal, St John's, N F, 55 bbls & 50 cs ref

PHILADELPHIA

June 22

Shp Ralph, Havre, 435,533 gls
Shp Hawkesbury, Stettin, 377,434 gls

June 24

Shp Tam O'Shanter, Hiogo, 58,000 cs

June 2

Shp Marcelina Jane, Santander, 37,202 cs cde

June 26

Str Macedonia, St. Loubes, 389,612 gls cde

June 27

Str Baltimore City, Liverpool, 633,331 gls
Bk Ville de Dieppo, Dieppe, 655,269 gls cde blk
Bk Romr, Palermo, 20,800 cs
Bk Ruth Palmer, Dunkirk, 283,181 gls cde

June 28

Bk J H Mcharren, Bergen, 233,320 gls
Bk Commercio, Lisbon, 62,517 gls, 8,400 cs

Imports of Empty Petroleum Barrels.

NEW YORK.

49, E Puig, C of Atlanta, Havana
7,193, Fenaille & D, Wm Cochrane, Antwerp
74, E Puig, Seneca, Havana

PHILADELPHIA.

2,634, E P Cooper, Laura & G, Bremen

Combinations in Canada.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes the text of an act passed by the Canadian Parliament for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade.

The first article of the foregoing is: Every person who conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat, or transportation company unlawfuly—

(*a.*) To unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any article, or commodity, which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or

(*b.*) To restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity, or

To unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production, of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

To unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property—is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars, and not less than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years; and if a corporation, is liable on conviction, to a penalty, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars.

405,908. WOOD PRESERVING COMPOUND, Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—A wood preserving compound containing rosin, creosote and pine wood oil, substantially as described.

TIDE WATER OIL CO.

Successor to

Ocean Oil Co., Chester Oil Co.,
Lombard, Ayres & Co., Polar Oil Co.

Manufacturer of all Products of Petroleum.

This company with greatly increased facilities, will continue the business of the companies it has succeeded.

The **DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT** for the sale of Illuminating Oils and Naphtha is in charge of **MR. C. W. BURTON,** formerly of the Chester Oil Co.

The **PARAFFINE AND LUBRICATING DEPARTMENT,** for the sale of Paraffine Oil, Wax and general Lubricating Oils, is in charge of **MR. G. A. KEENEY,** formerly of the Polar Oil Co.

Correspondence should be directed to the department to which it pertains.

GENERAL OFFICE: 12 Broadway, New York.

WORKS: Bayonne, N. J., Thurlow, Pa.

THE PEERLESS REFINING CO.,

Producers, Conveyors and Refiners of

PETROLEUM

AND ITS PRODUCTS,

FUEL OIL IN TANKS AND BARRELS

Refineries: CLEVELAND, OHIO, and FINDLAY, OHIO.

General Offices: **Wade Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

During the week under review the reserve oil held by the Producers' Protective Association, that has hung like a millstone suspended, ever ready to crush any who came within reach should its hold be loosened, has been disposed of in a way that relieves the market and the Association. During the first three days there were many rumors of a deal between the P. P. A. and a syndicate of speculators who desired to secure the big block of oil, but these had comparatively little influence, the spasm having exhausted itself on the Monday previous. On Friday the first definite information as to the intention of the Association was received to the effect that a committee of that body was in the city negotiating the transfer of the 3,500,000 bbls. The result of the negotiations was the transfer of this bugbear to the Standard Oil Company at 91½c. This is 1½c. above the price guaranteed at the time the extension was granted, and was doubtless satisfactory, although the producers had hoped the market would ere this have advanced beyond the dollar mark. Now that this check on speculative operations is removed it can no longer be cited as one of the reasons for the lack of interest, and as trading in futures is now permissible it is hoped, and with good reason, that an improvement in trading will follow. The new system of trading was inaugurated on Thursday, but there cannot, therefore, be said to have been any marked increase in the volume of business, although the daily transactions have averaged larger during the past five days than during the weeks preceding the recent exciting advance. About eighty per cent. of the business done has been in futures, and it is now believed that this class of trading will become more popular as the dealers get familiarized with the plan and the outside operators become fully aware that they can invest in oil for spot or future delivery as they may elect, with the opportunities of a squeeze far more remote than under the old plan. The conditions otherwise are not materially changed. The deliveries continues to exceed the runs to the extent of about 15,000 barrels per day, and until the advance of last week the exports kept up remarkably for this season, the charters for June averaging over 44,000 bbls c. c. per day. The course of prices cannot be said to be downward, and the close is rather above the week s average. The transactions during the past week show a decrease from those of the previous week, the sales footing up 5,134,000 bbls against 6,360,000 bbls for the preceding week. The clearances of the local exchange amounted to 13,920,000 bbls, against 7,656,000 bbls during the preceding week. The total clearances reported for the other four exchanges amounted to 16,323,000 bbls against 12,435,000 bbls for the preceding week. The highest price of the week was reached on Saturday, when 94⅛c was touched. The lowest point of the week was 89⅝c, and was touched on Wednesday. The opening price last Wednesday was 90¼c, and the close this evening was at 92⅛c, showing a gain of 1⅜c as the result of the week's trading, while the extreme range of fluctuations for the week was 4 ¼c.

Oil operations for the month of June have been actively prosecuted in nearly every section of the field. From Allegheny to Greene county and West Virginia, the drill has been pushed with unusual vigor, and the *Derrick's* scout reports the disastrous results of the numerous wildcat ventures as a notable feature of the month's transactions. In reviewing the field he sees it is the old story repeated that there is but little oil produced for the large number of wells drilled and it requires the strenuous efforts of the enterprising producers to maintain the production. The old territory shows drainage and big wells seem to be a thing of the past. The Southwest, as usual, contributes the bulk of new productions, Taylorstown furnishing the largest quota. From the wells recently completed on the eastern side of this pool, in the locality of the Knox and Hagerty farms, there are unmistakable signs that Taylorstown has reached her zenth. Comparatively speaking, the production of the new wells is small, while the list of dry holes is on the increase. The report is summarized in the following figures, which show there were 555 wells finished with a production of 7,650 bbls., against 445 in May, and 6,418 bbls., making a new production of 1,172 bbls. The dry holes aggregates 104, which is an increase of 14 over May's report. In new work there are 621 wells drilling and 281 rigs up and building; in May 560 wells were drilling and 287 rigs up and in course of erection, showing an increase of 31 drilling wells and a decrease of 6 rigs as compared with last month's work. Brush Creek has developed nothing new by way of new territory, but on the contrary the Love well, located to the southwest, a mile or more in advance of developments, came in dry, and this end of the field has been virtually condemned. Venango and Clarion together completed 185 wells, with a production of 911 bbls, against 149 in May and a production of 712 barrels. There were 37 dusters drilled, which is only three more than was found in the previous month. The report also shows there 124 wells drilling and 103 rigs up and building. Butler and Armstrong completed 76 wells the aggregate production of which is 982 bbls, while the dry holes foot up 51. The principal seat of operation is in the hundred-foot territory, which has panned out reasonably well. Jefferson Centre proved a flash in the pan, and generally speaking, old Butler has not distinguished herself by any new territory worthy of special mention.

Following is a tabulated summary of work completed, begun and in process during the month of June, with comparisons:

WELLS COMPLETED, JUNE, 1889.

Field.	Wells com.	Production.	Dry.
Bradford & Alleghany.	75	461	8
Middle Field.....	...97	659	5
Venango & Clarion...	185	911	37
Butler & Armstrong...	76	982	22
Southwest District''	122	4,637	32
Total.....	555	7,650	104

WELLS COMPLETED, MAY, 1889.

Field.	Wells com.	Production.	Dry.
Bradf'd & Alleghany	74	402	6
Middle Field	68	548	6
Venango & Clarion..	149	712	34
Butler & Armstrong.	48	717	14
Southern District...	116	4,099	30
Total.....	455	6,478	90

Increase in number of completed wells, 100.
Increase in new production, 1,172 bbls.
Average of June producing wells, 13·78.
Average of May producing wells, 14·24
Average of April producing wells, 15.
Average of March producing wells, 19·78
Average of February producing wells, 13·8.
Average of January producing wells, 13·08.
Average of December producing wells, 13¾.
Average of November producing wells, 12¾.
Average of October producing wells, 14½.
Average of September producing wells, 17.
Average of August producing wells, 19.
Average of July producing wells, 13.

RIGS UP AND DRILLING JUNE 30, 1889.

Field.	Wells drill'g.	New Rigs.	Total.
Bradford and Alleghany.	66	51	117
Middle field.....	62	23	85
Venango and Clarion.....	124	102	226
Butler and Armstrong....	68	19	87
Southwest District.....	301	86	387
Total.....	621	281	902

RIGS UP AND DRILLING MAY 31, 1889.

Field.	Wells drill'g.	New Rigs.	Total.
Bradford and Alleghany..	78	37	115
Middle field.....	74	30	104
Venango and Clarion.....	128	83	211
Butler and Armstrong.....	64	33	97
Southwest District.....	246	104	350
Total.....	590	287	877

Decrease in rigs, 6.
Increase in drilling wells, 31.
June showed an increase of 25.
May showed an increase of 94.
April showed an increase of 6.
March showed an increase of 188.
February showed an increase of 26.
January showed an increase of 30.
December showed a decrease of 7.
November showed an increase of 20.
October showed an increase of 128.
September showed an increase of 215.
August showed an increase of 8.
July showed a decrease of 3.

Wednesday, June 26.

There was a general belief that as trading in futures was to begin to-morrow there would be quite a large number who would attempt to even up their accounts, and it was thought that the snorts, especially, would desire to cover. There was, also, a feeling of uncertainty as to the immediate future and as a consequence operators were exceedingly cautious at the opening, and, in fact, during the first hour. The first sale was made at 90¼c, a gain of ¼c over the close of last evening. There appeared to be sellers of fair amounts, and fearing a break from the figures ruling before the boom of the 24th, buyers took hold somewhat gingerly. The result was that the price declined steadily until 89⅝c was touched when buying became general, suddenly stimulated by a few operators who were convinced that the conditions warranted the expectation of a reaction. In a very short time the price was run above 92c under some excitement and active trading. There were several fluctuations of fair extent, but earnest buying at each change would send the figures rapidly upward. During the afternoon the highest point was reached at 93¾c, after which there was a gradual falling off of the fractions, and this was quickened late in the day by free offers to sell, with the result of making the closing figure 91⅝c. This made a gain for the day of 1⅜c under a range of quotations of 4⅛c. Trading was moderately active and at times a little exciting, resulting in sales of 2,465,000 bbls. It was reported that a syndicate had offered to take the 3,500,000 bbls. of reserve oil from the Producers' Protective Association at $1, and to this was attributed the lively buying which brought about the advance, but the report was not confirmed. The field reports were to the effect that the Aiken Hagerty No. 5 was doing 18 bbls. an hour. The Malone well was through the sand and was doing 150 bbls. per day. The Alex Taylor No. 2 was in the sh on top of the Gantz sand. Fergus and Haldeman's Kruntz well was through the Gordon sand and showing for a dry hole. At Canonsburg the Pollock No. 1 was in the shell on top of the 50-foot sand and shows only a little oil as yet. The Morgansea well at Crafton was through the sand and showing for a dry hole.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A.M.		P.M.	
10.00.....	90¼	12.30.....	92⅛
10:30.....	89⅞	1:00.....	92⅛
11:00.....	89¾	1:30	93
11:30.....	92¼	2:30	93⅜
12:00.....	91⅞	2:30.....	93
		3:00.....	91⅝

The clearances were as follows: New York, 2,912,000; Oil City, 1,096,000; Pittsburg, 2,052,000; Bradford, 632,000; Philadelphia, 240,000; total clearances June 26, 6,932,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, 10@15c; (renewals, 20c); Oil City, 10@20c; Pittsburg, flat; Bradford flat.

Market June 26, 1888—72¼@74⅝c.

Thursday, June 27.

As this was the day on which the new plan of dealing in futures was to be inaugurated, the friends of the plan were on hand to watch the opening and note developments. There were quite a number who openly announced that they would refuse to deal in July oil and would confine their operations to cash oil, or, as the old style was by common consent soon designated, "spot oil." The brokers started in rather timidly, and some of them appeared to have but a crude idea of the changes made in the system of trading, but they soon "caught on" and matters went along more smoothly until the close, when the settling figure, loaning, etc., proved stumbling blocks to a few who had failed to become posted. The opening sale was at 91⅝c, and after a slight halt, due to the novelty of the new plan of trading, the price advanced to 92⅜c. This spurt appeared to satisfy the operators, and the market eased off again. There followed frequent fluctuations, but trading continued dull to the close, which was at 92⅛c, making a gain for the day of ⅛c under a range to quotations of 1½c. The sales amounted to 845,000 bbls. At the close some of the operators appeared to be at sea as to the settling price, loans, etc., but there was less friction and confusion than had been feared by the friends of the scheme or predicted by the opponents. At the close 92¼c was bid for spot oil and 92⅜c was asked. August was quoted 92¼@92⅜c. The scouts reported the Geo. Naly No. 1 at Brush Creek doing 20 bbls a day. The Schilling No. 2 at Legionville was in the sand showing for a small producer. Several wells were near the sand.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A.M.		P.M.	
10:00.....	91⅝	12:30.....	92⅛
10:30	92⅛	1:00.....	92⅜
11:00.....	92	1:30.....	92¼
11:30....	91¾	2:00.....	91¾
12:00.....	92⅛	2:30.....	92
		3:00.....	92⅛

The clearances were as follows: New York, 3,652,000; Oil City, 1,890,000; Pittsburg, 1,126,000; Bradford, 1,123,000; Philadelphia, 312,000; total clearances June 27, 8,103,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, flat; (renewals, flat); Oil City, 25@30c; Pittsburg, flat Bradford, flat.

Market June 27, 1888—71¾@72⅝c.

Friday, June 28.

The market opened this morning a little weak at 91⅞c, a decline of ¼c from the close of last evening. There soon followed fair bidding and during a little spurt in trading the figures were brought up to 92⅜c. All the operators appeared to have familiarized themselves with the new rules governing the trading in futures and no hitch was noticeable. There was, however, comparatively little interest shown in business and the members employed their idle time in discussing the merits of the new plan; those favoring it being more enthusiastic than ever, while those opposed appeared as bitter in their denunciation and persisted in their determination to deal in spot oil only. The price varied a few points from time to time as efforts were made to buy or sell, but there were no features of special interest. Late in the day sellers came to the front and their offerings sent the price down to 90⅝c, but a reaction followed which brought the closing figure up to 91⅝c. This showed a loss for the day of ¼c under a range to quotations of 2¼c. The sales amounted to 655,000 bbls. The settling price was 91¼c. It was reported that a committee of the Producers' Protective Association was in the city negotiating for the transfer of the 3,500,000 bbls of reserve oil and there was naturally considerable speculation as to the probable result. The field reports were to the effect that Alexander's Taylor No. 2 was doing 9 bbls per hour. The Aiken Hagerty No. 7, McKeown Knox No. 7, and Thompson No. 6 were on top of the sand. The Rayle No. 2, at Hookstown, was in inferior sand and dry. The Brownlee well was in the stray sand. The Michael Winding well was so far n. g.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A. M.		A. M.	
10:00.....	91⅞	12:20.....	92¼
10:30.	92¾	1:00.....	92⅝
11:00.....	92¾	1:30.....	92⅛
11:30.....	92⅛	2:00.....	92¼
12:00...	92¼	2:30.....	92⅛
		3:00.....	91⅝

The clearances were as follows: New York, 2,808,000; Oil City, 310,000; Pittsburg, 848,000; Bradford, 674,000; Philadelphia, 168,000; total clearances June 28, 4,808,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, 10@15c; (renewals flat); Oil City, 30@35c; Pittsburg, flat; Bradford, 25c.

Market June 28, 1888—72⅝@73⅝c.

Saturday, June 29.

This was the third day of option trading, and as the dealers had thoroughly familiarized themselves with the rules and the new features, it was hoped that the effects would begin to be apparent in an increase in the volume of trading. The market opened at 92c, and as there was a fair contingent of buyers present the figures advanced rapidly to 94⅛c, the highest point reached for the day. This brought out the sellers, resulting in a reaction which knocked off 1c. Thereafter trading was rather slow, but as the hour of noon approached more life was shown and offers being freer the prices weakened steadily until the close, which was at 92¼c. This made a gain for the day of ¼c, under a range to quotations of 2⅛c. The sales footed up 443,000 bbls. The settling price was 92⅛c. The announcement was made that the Producers' oil had been disposed of to the Standard Oil Company at 91½c, and to this was due the sharp rise following the opening; but upon consideration it was seen that as the oil would go into consumption it could not affect the market. Its disposal in this manner, however, strengthens the general situation. The scouts reported Alexander Taylor well through the sand and doing 7 bbls per hour. The Aiken Hagerty No. 7 was doing 40 bbls a day. McKeown No. 7 was doing only 10 bbls a day. The Brownlee wildcat, south of Taylorstown, was showing for a dry hole. The Booth farm wildcat, near Prosperity, was in the Ganty sand and was being boarded up. The Morgansea No. 5 and Pollock well at Canonsburg show some oil in the 50 foot sand, but are practical failures.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A. M.		P. M.	
10:00.....	92	11:30.....	93⅛
10:30.....	93⅛	12:00.....	92¼
11:00.....	93¼		

The clearances were as follows: New York, 1,820,000; Oil City, 420,000; Pittsburg, 858,000; Bradford, 674,000; Philadelphia, 185,000; total clearances June 29, 3,957,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, 10@15c; (renewals flat;) Oil City, 30@35c; Pittsburg, flat; Bradford, 25c.

Market June 29, 1888—72⅝@73⅝c.

Monday, July 1.

The situation was regarded as warranting a higher range of prices, and the opening at 92¼c seemed to give promise of improvement, but there was an absence of bidders and the lack of interest caused a weakening which brought the price down to 92c. There followed a slight rally and the market gradually advanced and finally reached 93¼c late in the afternoon. The advance was not due to any improvement in the trading but because the sellers insisted upon the higher figures and the few wanting oil were compelled to meet their views. Toward the end of the session there were more sellers and the price eased off, the market closing at 92⅝c. The settling price was 92¾c. Spot sales were made at about the same figures as August. Trading was light and resulted in sales of only 255,000 bbls. The well news was to the effect that the Shamrock No. 6 was in the sand and showing good. The Coleland No. 1 at Coffee station was doing 100 bbls. per day. The Brownlee wildcat south of Taylorstown is a failure, having found salt water in the Gordon sand. The Weaver wildcat is boarded up, and being worked as a mystery. Patterson's wildcat south of Burgettstown proved dry.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A.M.		P.M.	
10:00.....	92⅛	12:30.....	92⅝
10:30... 92		1:00.....	92⅝
11:00.... .....92¼		1:30.....	92¾
11:30.....	92¾	2:00.....	93
12:00.....	93¾	2:30.... .....93¼	
		3:00.... .....92⅝	

The clearances were as follows: New York 1,660,000; Oil City, 620,000; Pittsburg, 652,000 Bradford, 688,000; Philadelphia, 168,000; total clearances July 1, 3,788,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, 20@25c (renewals 15c); Oil City, 20@25c; Pittsburg, flat Bradford, 20c.

Market June 30, 1888—73@74½c.

Tuesday, July 2.

The initial figure this morning was 92¾c, and this was also the highest. Trading was not particularly brisk and there also appeared to be more disposition to trade in July than August options. There was very little variation in the price until noon, when the market declined to 92½c. This induced a little buying and a few fractions were added but the feeling was weak and the close was at the lowest point of the day, 92½c. This weakening was in a measure due to the lower range for July oil which sold from 92½c down to 91⅞c, and probably one-half of the transactions were for July delivery. There were no features of special interest and the close developed nothing new. The close showed a loss for the day of ⅝c and this was also the range of quotations. The sales footed up 471,000 bbls. Field telegrams stated the Willets No. 6 and Shamrock No. 6

on the White farm were each showing for about 50 barrels a day. Hukill's Core No. 1 at Mt Morris shows for a small producer. The Chartier's Core No. 2 was delayed. At Crafton the Portman well was 15 feet in the sand and shows small.

The half-hourly quotations were as follows:

A M.		P.M.	
10:00	92¾	12:30	92¾
10:30	92¾	1:00	92⅞
11:00	92¾	1:30	92⅞
11:30	92¾	2:00	92⅞
12:00	92¾	2:30	92¾
		3:00	92⅛

The clearances were as follows: New York, 1,068,000; Oil City, 450,000; Pittsburg, 276,000; Bradford, 752,000; Philadelphia, 140,000; total clearances July 2, 2,686,000 bbls.

Carrying rates were: New York, 30@35c; (renewals 25c); Oil City, 25@60c; Pittsburg, flat; Bradford, 20c.

Market July 2, 1888—72⅞@74¼c.

The amount of daily sales and total for the week follow:

Date.	Bbls.
June 26	2,465,000
" 27	845,000
" 28	655,000
" 29	443,000
July 1	255,000
" 2	471,000
Total for the week	5,134,000

Following is given the opening, highest, lowest and closing figures for each day, in tabulated form for comparison:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
June 26	90¼	93¾	89⅝	91⅝
" 27	91⅝	92¾	91⅝	92⅛
" 28	91⅞	92⅞	90⅜	91⅜
" 29	92	94⅛	92	92¼
July 1	92¼	93¾	92	92⅜
" 2	92¾	92¾	92⅛	92⅛

The total clearances during the week at the several petroleum exchanges foot up as follows:

New York	13,920,000
Oil City	4,032,000
Pittsburg	6,549,000
Bradford	4,541,000
Philadelphia	1,211,000
	16,323,000
Total	30,243,000

The market for refined for export has been rather quiet, there being only small cargoes called for, mostly for Continental ports. Shippers say the falling off in the demand is due to the advance in price, and claim that their previous heavy shipments was in anticipation of just such an advance and under existing circumstances. By carrying larger stocks abroad they say shipments can be deferred in times of sudden advance and a reaction awaited, which they claim they are now doing. The sales for the week aggregate about 60,000 bbls. The price of 70° Abel test was on Wednesday advanced to 7·20c at New York and 7·10c at the ontports, since which time it has remained steady. The foreign markets are firmer. To-day's quotations by cable were: Antwerp, 17¾f.; Bremen, 7·00m.; London, 5¼@6¼d. Freight rates continue firm. Hence to London 3s 3d is the rate and the range to Continental ports 3s 3d@4s 6d, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots move slowly and are firmer. We quote 8⅞@9⅛c or State legal test; 8@8⅛c for 110 test; 8¼@8⅝c for the New York 100° flash, and 10¼@10½c for 150° water white. Western lots are offered at the same figures.

Cases for export have been neglected and sales of only about 75,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been advanced to 9·20c. Freight rates continue firm. The nominal rates for large vessels are: For Java 35@36c; Japan, 35@36c; Calcutta, 25@26c; Bombay, 27@28c; Rangoon, 31@32c; Singapore, 35@36c; Hong Kong, 35@36c; and for Shanghae, 39@40c.

Crude in barrels for export has been neglected, and only a few small sales are reported. The price was advanced on Friday to 7·30c. Cases for export have received no attention, and no sales are reported. The price has been advanced to 9·30c.

Prime city naphtha remains unchanged at 7¾c. For export there has been a fair demand, and sales of 10,000 are reported.

Western residuum is quoted at 2¼@2½c f o b. Barrels are quoted at 5¼@5⅝c. No sales are reported for export. Lima residuum is offered at 5@5¼c in barrels.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Transit Certificates ₱ bbl.	92¼@	92¼
In bbls ₱ gal.		7·30
In cases		9 30
Residuum, bbls, for export 18@22°.	5¼@	5¾
for domestic use f o b	2¼@	2¾

REFINED, IN BARRELS.

Cargo lots, Abel test ₱ gal.	7 2	
Philadelphia loading	7·10	
Baltimore loading	7·10	
50 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	7¾@8	
10 bbl lots, f. o. b. or on dock	8¼@8¼	

HIGH TEST OILS—JOBBING LOTS.

110 fire test, S. W ₱ gal.	8 @	8⅛
120 fire test, S. W	8¼@	—
130 fire test, S. W	8⅛@	—
State test	9 @	—
150 fire test, W.W	10¼@10¾	
300 fire test	10¼@11¼	
New York city, 100 flash		8¾

REFINED IN CASES, 110 FIRE TEST.

Two-five, low screw, 10,000 lots	8·90@	—
5,000 to 10,000	9 @	9⅛
1,000 to 5,000	9⅛@	9⅛
200 to 1,000	9⅛@	9⅛
Under 200	9⅛@	9¾

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha, crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg	7·75	
Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg	7¾@	7⅞
Naphtha, crude, 70 deg	8¼@	9¼
Sweet, 62 deg	8¼@	9¼
70 deg	9 @	10
76 deg	9¼@	10¼
Gasoline, 86 deg	13 @	14
88 deg	15 @	16
0 deg	18 @	19

EMPTY PETROLEUM BARRELS.

Cargoes, spot	$1 05 @	1 06
Domestics, on dock	1 02½@	1 05
Subject to inspection	1 05 @	-

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

	Day.	Total.	Av'ge
Mon. June 24	60,327	1,222,628	50,943
Tues. " 25	62,407	1,285,035	51,401
Wed. " 26	61,427	1,346,462	51,787
Thurs. " 27	67,855	1,414,317	52,382
Frid. " 28	69,142	1,483,459	52,981
Sat. Sun. 29 & 30	112,943	1,596,402	53,213
		1888.	1889.
January		1,048,641	1,526,161
February		1,175,102	1,318,800
March		1,193,133	1,622,230
April		1,200,977	1,643,610
May		1,301,015	1,809,098
June		1,289,616	1,596,402
July		1,260,486	....
August		1,285,558	....
September		1,181,482	....
October		1,235,040	....
November		1,335,596	....
December		1,443,558	....
Year		14,950,204	....

DELIVERIES—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

	Day.	Total.	Av'ge
Mon. June 24	120,785	1,655,833	68,993
Tues. " 25	83,475	1,739,308	69,572
Wed. " 26	74,022	1,813,330	69,743
Thurs. " 27	81,986	1,895,316	70,197
Frid. " 28	65,419	1,960,735	70,026
Sat. Sun. 29 & 30	115,356	2,076,091	69,203
		1888.	1889.
January		2,225,975	2,354,570
February		2,115,803	2,286,812
March		1,980,963	2,283,645
April		1,830,522	2,242,546
May		1,676,794	2,257,175
June		1,677,330	2,076,091
July		1,933,873	....
August		2,105,343	....
September		2,210,876	....
October		2,505,653	....
November		2,434,863	....
December		2,276,305	....
Year		24,974,390	....

CHARTERS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

	Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Mon. June 24	27,142	1,161,150	48,381
Tues. " 25	28,532	1,189,682	47,587
Wed. " 26	25,397	1,215,079	46,734
Thurs. " 27	31,746	1,246,825	46,179
Frid. " 28	9,841	1,256,666	44,881
Sat. Sun. 29 & 30	....	1,256,666	41,889
		1888.	1889.
January		914,199	1,399,557
February		1,199,169	1,120,226
March		998,923	1,270,863
April		973,208	874,773
May		1,257 607	1,433,764
June		1,219,188	1,256,666
July		1,339,147	....
August		1,221,935	....
September		1,487,452	....
October		1,505,673	....
November		847,693	....
December		959,752	....
Year		13,923,946	....

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined in barrels and cases, crude in barrels and cases, naphtha, &c., during the week ending July 1, were as follows:

Refined, bbls	66,800
Refined, cs	56,000
Crude, bbls	2,500
Crude, cs	
Naphtha, bbls	10,000
Residuum, bbls	
Lubricating, bbls	
Total, crude equivalent	126,785

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending July 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York were as follows:

Refined	10,822,181
Crude	7,974
Naphtha	459,976
Residuum	
Total	11,290,131

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons, for the week ending June 22; also, the total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1888:

Exports from New York for week end-

Exports of Petroleum from New York

REFINED.

COUNTRIES.	Week Ending July 1. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 24, 1889. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 25, 1888. Gals.
Africa, Liberia		6,150	25,653
Sierre Leone		10,000	50
South Africa	19,000	1,165,990	654,390
Zanzibar		220,000	153,500
Algiers		700,000	849,140
Arabia	210,000	250,000	190,000
Argentine Republic	36,500	2,454,610	1,408,273
Australia	8,890	1,941,275	4,257,718
Austria			14,155
Belgium	514,166	9,919,746	16,089,002
Brazil	144,000	3,805,158	4,412,224
British East Indies, Aden		383,840	125,000
Burmah		4,316,000	1,715,380
India	2,286,131	16,219,280	13,047,590
Penang	250,000	984,795	630,000
Singapore	250,000	2,068,295	1,016,440
British Guiana		201,600	159,200
British West Indies, Antigua	3,150	19,986	2,,850
Barbadoes	5,000	143,625	207,655
Basse Terre		32,020	31,750
Bermuda	456	55,295	61,766
Domenica		10,150	6,390
Jamaica	7,185	270,476	333,334
Montserrat		2,970	2,850
Nassau		42,073	36,467
St. Lucia	1,180	8,444	1,,136
St. Vincent		13,200	13,445
Trinidad	8,000	134,425	161,510
All others	40	110,720	41,001
Canary Islands	1,400	282,112	67,750
Central America, Belize	3,600	45,870	36,810
Costa Rica		16,813	25,964
Guatamala	1,460	34,437	42,898
Honduras		21,650	14,868
Nicaragua	7,730	75,133	65,616
San Salvador		37,850	24,130
Chili	996	491,250	225,000
China, Cochin		14,253,010	1,495,000
All other			9,368,850
Cuba		696,456	409,508
Danish West Indies	303	32,321	26,044
Denmark		1,478,283	2,236,769
Dutch East Indies, Java	859,260	14,267,180	9,513,330
Macassar		528,250	73,140
Sumatra			325,000
Dutch West Indies	2,837	53,927	54,540
Dutch Guiana		18,703	93,250
Ecuador		62,000	93,050
England	2,018,517	15,314,023	17,875,215
Egypt		1,670,320	171,150
France		2,439,127	497,863
French Guiana		21,000	14,100
French West Indies	2,000	2,562,930	210,207
Germany	2,556,510	35,64[illegible],454	38,453,977
Gibraltar		412,580	327,000
Greece			
Hawaiian islands			50,000
Hayti	8,733	271,169	203,107
Ireland	141,474	1,757,149	846,536
Italy		3,821,320	340,420
Japan	616,810	10,103,840	4,515,890
Mexico	7,000	370,037	45,:90
Malta			120,880
Mauritius Island			14,750
Netherlands	715,000	14,764,4[illegible]9	10,031,162
New Zealand		300,684	
North America, New Brunswick		263,122	242,853
New Foundland		20,695	117,146
Nova Scotia		168,750	70,656
Prince Ed. Island			30,000
Norway and Sweden		2,879,062	2,281,174
Peru		384,453	308,659
Porto Rico	12,000	410,240	346,175
Philippine Islands		1,045,000	317,000
Portugal		249,071	700,648
Reunion			74,500
Russia		119,690	
Scotland			
Siam		325,000	574,700
Spain		429,970	175,700
Tasmania		64,200	
Turkey			337,614
U. S. of Col	16,998	645,896	371,955
Uruguay	35,000	1,054,400	845,790
Venezuela	70,855	648,935	403,544
Wales		418,238	143,766
Total	10,822,181	170,092.312	149,852,915

CRUDE.

COUNTRIES.	Week Ending July 1. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 24, 1889. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 25, 1888. Gals.
Argentine Republic			
Australia			
Austria		674,572	
Belgium			
Brazil			
British Guiana			
British North America			
British West Indies			248
Chili			
Central America			
Cuba		2,026,545	1,668,937
Danish West Indies		1,095	
Dutch West Indies			
England	7,974	111	
France		10,715,973	9,108,942
Germany		2,518,298	817,022
Hawaiian Islands			
Mexico		1,543,458	621,500
Norway and Sweden		170,805	187,230
Spain		2,318,243	7,548,282
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Total	7,974	20,115,710	19.921,021

NAPHTHA.

COUNTRIES.	Week Ending July 1. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 24, 1889. Gals.	Jan. 1 to June 25, 1888. Gals.
Africa			
Algiers			
Argentine Republic		7,210	1,425
Australia			48
Belgium		140,000	223,244
Brazil		5,415	10,,80
British North America		212	1,500
British West Indies		12	
Central America			
Chili			237
Cuba		25,000	
Denmark			
England		1,583,056	1,309,756
France	459,976	1,260,199	533,114
Germany		1,420,702	525,860
Hayti			
Ireland			
Mexico			
Norway and Sweden		520,680	305,523
Portugal			4,850
Russia		28,223	
Turkey			
Uruguay		180	
Venezuela			
Total	459,976	4,997,430	2,925,507

ing June 23	12,906,361
Total exports from New York from Jan. 1, 1889	245,902,341
Same period last year	194,356,748
Increase	51,545,593
Exports from U. S. for week ending June 22	18,719,387
Total exports from U. S. from Jan. 1, 1889	328,075,784
Same period last year	259,820,227
Increase	68,255,557

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PORTS.

	1889.	1888.
New York	245,902,341	194,365,748
Philadelphia	80,018,581	62,533,248
Baltimore	254,193	270,653
Boston	1,726,860	936,005
Perth Amboy	.....	1,713,533
San Francisco	164,476	10,040
New Orleans	9,333	.....
Grand total	328,075,784	259,820,227

CAPACITY OF VESSELS LOADING.

The following table gives the capacity of the vessels loading petroleum at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston on July 1:

	NEW YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Cases.
Refined	179,600	1,100,000	62,700	68,000
Crude	23,000	23,000	15,000	34,000
Naphtha	15,800	....	....	....
Total	218,400	1,123,000	77,700	102,000

	BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.	
	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Cases.
Refined	....	....	....	.
Crude	....	....	....	.
Naphtha	....	....	.	.
Total	....	....	....	...

Foreign Statistics.

REFINED QUOTATIONS.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London
Wed. June 26	— @17	6.80	5¾@6¼
Thur. " 27	— @17⅛	6.80	5¾@6¼
Fri. " 28	— @17⅛	6.80	5¾@6¼
Sat. " 29	— @17⅛	6.80	5¾@6¼
Mon. July 1	— @17¼	6.90	5¾@6¼
Tues. " 2	— @17⅜	7.00	5¼@6¼

STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The statistical situation at the seven principal continental ports on June 15, was:

	1889.	1888.
Stock, June 15	534,705	386,332
Afloat "	251,930	133,883
Loading "	92,000	171,500
Total	878,635	691,715
Receipts June 8 to June 15	108,844	93,681
Rc'ts July 1 '88, to June15, '89	4,116,725	3,827,949
Shipments June 8 to June 15	34,963	34,767
Shp's July 1, '88, to June15, '89	3,943,828	3,954,116

At London the statistical situation on the same date was made up as follows:

	1889.	1888.
Stock, June 15	110,000	80,000
Afloat "	8,000	42,500
Loading "	13,500	13,000
Total	131,500	135,500
Receipts June 8 to June 15	....	....
Rec's July 1, '88, to June 15, '89	729,445	753,917
Shipments June 8 to June 15	5,930	5,894
Shp'ts July 1, '88, to June 15, '89	886,494	789,475

Petroleum Charters.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston:

NEW YORK.	Bbls. Refd.
Feb 1	
Br shp Walter H Wilson, Calcutta, 25c.cs	105,000
It bk Prospero, Davide, Java, p t .....cs	30,000
Br shp Ellisland, Calcutta, 25c.....cs	90,000
Feb 14	
Br shp Forest Hall, Calcutta, 25c.....cs	80,000
Feb. 25	
Br shp Victoria Regina, Calcutta, 25c..cs	80,000
Feb 28	
Br shp Andrina, Calcutta, pt.....cs	90,000
March 7	
Br sh Orealla, Calcutta, pt.....cs	70,000
March 11	
Am sh Geo Curtis, Calcutta, 25c .....cs	70,000
March 12	
Br shp Nebo, Rangoon, 29c.....cs	55,000
March 14	
Am shp Paul Revere, Japan, 35@36¼c..cs	60,000
Am shp Ge S Homer, Saigon, 37c... .cs	45,000
March 20	
Br shp Cape of Good Hope, Java, pt..cs	51,000
Br shp Glenfinlas, Calcutta, 23c.....cs	70,000
March 23	
Br shp Sierra Nevada, Bombay, 26c....cs	55,000
April 9	
Br bk Bandaneira, Rangoon, 31½c.....cs	70,000
April 10	
Br sh John Davie, Madras, pt.....cs	40,000
Am bk E M Whitmore, Japan, 35c.... .cs	50,000
April 12	
Br sh Walden Abbey, Bombay, 28c, or Calcutta, 25c.....cs	75,000
April 24	
Br sh Palgrave, Calcutta, pt.....cs	130,000
April 27	
It bk Guiseppino, Rangoon, 34c.....cs	30,000
May 3	
Am ship North American, Java, 37@38c.cs	58,000
May 6	
Am shp Daniel Barnes, Japan, 36c.....cs	51,000
May 7	
Ger bk Gustav Friederich Focking, Ger Baltic, 3s 6d.....	3,000
It bk Affezione, Java, p t. .....cs	35,000
May 8	
Br sh Buckingham, Calcutta, 25c.....cs	100,000
May 10	
Br sh Arlie, Rangoon, 32c, Calcutta 25c.cs	60,000
May 13	
Am shp John A Briggs, Japan, 35c.....cs	75,000
Ger shp Alice, Hamburg, 3s.....	10,000
May 18	
Br sh Bay of Naples, Rangoon, 31c.....cs	60,000
May 20	
Am bk Gerard C Toby, Hong Kong, 34c.cs	50,000
May 21	
Br shp Thomassina McClellan, Java, p t.cs	70,000
Br shp Crenshaw, Java, 34c, 35c, 36c....cs	50,000
May 22	
Br shp Londa, Continent, 3s 1¼d	9,000
May 23	
Br shp Lord Templeton, Calcutta, 25c.cs	80,000
May 24	
Nor str Amecitia, Baltic, p t..	2,500
Nor bk Tordenskjold, Continent, p t....	8,000
Br bk Savanna, Bristol Channel, 3s 6d....	4,500
Am shp Rembrandt, Hong Kong, 33c.cs	50,000
May 25	
Br bk Albeura, Far East, p t.. . .....cs	25,000
Ger shp Stassfurt, Hamburg, p t	10,000
Ger shp Leopoldschall, Hamburg, p t....	8,000
Ger bk Victoria, Baltic, 4s 3d..... ...	5,000
Br str Harwick, Continent, 4s.....cde	8,000
Ger shp Goschen, Hamburg or Bremen, 4s.....	7,000
May 29	
Aus sh Vitez, Marseilles, 4s 1½d.....cde	8,000
Ger sh Lizzie & Eugenie, Hamburg, pt..	7,500
May 31	
Nor str Bergenscien, Baltic, p t.....	2,500
Nor str Victoria, Baltic, p t.....	2,000
Nor str Wergeland, Baltic, p t.....	2,000
Nor str Unita, Baltic, p t..	2,000
June 1	
Br str Anerly, Rouen, 4s 1½d.....cde	8,500
June 3	
Ger sh Doris, U K or Cont, p t.....	7,400
June 4	
Br shp Levunka, London or Liverpool, 3s 6d, Dutch ports, 3s 9d.....	9,000
Br str Darial, U K or Cont, o's acc, tank	24,000
Br shp British Empire, Calcutta, 25c...cs	60,000
June 5	
Br str New York City, Havre, 3s 10½d.cde	8,000
Br bk Conductor, Havre, 4s 6d.....nap	6,800
Br shp Algoma, Rotterdam, 3s 9d	8,000
Br str Darwin, Kurrachee, 30c.....cs	65,000
Am sch Blanche H King, French port, 5s.....nap	6,500
June 6	
Am sh Iceberg, Hong Kong, 35c.....cs	40,000
Br sh Morna, Rangoon, 31c.....cs	50,000
Br bk Benavon, Java, pt . .....cs	45,000
June 7	
Br bk Harriet Hickman, Dunkirk, 4s 4½d.....cde	5,500
June 8	
Br str ——— U K, 3s 7½d.....	7,000
Br bk Avoca, Antwerp, 3s 9d, London, 3s 6d.....	9,800
Am sh Corsica, Rotterdam, 3s 9d	7,700
June 10	
Br bk Geo E Corbitt, Sables d Olonne, 5s 1½d . .....nap	2,500
Ger bk Geo Washington, Continent pt..	7,500
Nor bk Atlas, Danish port, 4s 6d.	3,600
June 11	
Am sh Marianne Nottebohn, Bordeaux, 4s 6d .....cde	7,100
Am sh Wm H Macy, Japan, 35½c..... cs	80,000
June 12	
Br str Godalaming, U K, 3s 7½d.....	6,000
Br bk Minden, Bristol, 3s 6d.....	7,800
Br bk Galeota, Belfast, 4s 3d.....	2,700
June 13	
Br sh Astoria, Java, 36, 37 38c. .....cs	50,000
June 14	
Nor bk Rex, Baltic, pt..... . ..	3,200
Nor bk Embla, Baltic, pt.....	3,400
Br sh Beethoven, Continent, pt.....	6,000
Ger bk Competitor, U K, pt..... ..	4,000
June 15	
Br str Kepler, Blaye or Havre, 3s 10½d .....cde	8,500
Nor sh Josephine, U K or Cont, pt.....	5,500
June 17	
Ger bk Blucher, Hamburg or Bremen, pt	7,700
Am sh Alex Lawrence, Madras, 27c...cs	45,000
Br bk Romance, Bilboa, pt.....cs cde	23,000
June 18.	
Br str Orsino, Sharpness, 3s 3d.....	9,500
Br str Ixia, Hull or Newcastle, 3s 4½d..	9,000
Br str Cufic, Liverpool, 2s 9d.....	20,000
Br shp Chas. S. Whitney, London, 3s 3d.	12,000
Ger shp Otto, Continent, pt.....	8,000
Br bk Stanfield, east coast Engl'd, 4s 6d.	3,500
Nor bk Ragna, Stettin, 4s 7½d.....	7,000
June 19.	
Br shp Abbie S. Hart, Yokohama, 35½c cs	55,000
Br shp Kingston, U. K, 3s 6d.....	6,500
Am bk Saranac, Cette, 4s 6d.....cde	6,500
Ger shp Fidelio, U. K. or Continent, pt.	8,500
Ger shp Senator Iken, U. K, or Cont, pt	8,500
June 20.	
Am shp Panay, Phillipine Island, a's acc cs	45,000
Ger bk Carl Bech, Continent, pt.....	7,000
Br bk Landskrona, London, 3s 1½d.....	9,000
June 21.	
Br bk D H Morris, London, 3s 3d.	7,500
Br bk Gulf Stream, Java, 33c, 34c, 35c...cs	50,000
Arg bk Beatrice, Montevideo, 40c.....cs	18,000
June 22	
Br shp Brambiety, Calcutta, p t.....cs	60,000
It bk Maria Luigia, Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, 39c, 40c.....cs	16,600
June 24	
Nor bk Abel, Gefle or Sundsvall, p t.....	2,700
It bk Rolando Secondo, Limerick, p t...	3,000
Br sh Falls of Halladale, Calcutta, 25c.cs	80,000
Br sh Joseph H Scammell, Shanghae, p t .....cs	55,000
June 25	
It bk Teresina, St Louis du Rhone, 4s.cde	2,500
Br str Mamari, London, 2s 8½d.....	11,500
It bk Brittania, 4s.....	2,200
June 26	
Br str Pataro, w c England or e c Ireland, 3s 4½d.....	5,500
Br shp Trimandra, Calcutta, 26c.....cs	60,000
Ger bk Bremerhaven, Stettin, 4s 6d.....	7,000
June 27	
Nor bk Gordon, Baltic, p t.....	4,500
Br bk Quebec, Antwerp, 3s 4½d	10,000
Br shp Siren, Calcutta, 25c.....cs	50,000
Br shp Hollyrood, Calcutta, 24½c.....cs	80,000
June 28	
Br str St Dunstan, Kurrachee, 30c... .cs	70,000
Br shp Gov Wilmot, Bristol, 3s 9d....nap	10,000
Nor bk Birger, Ger Baltic, 4s 9d.....	4,000
July 1	
Aus bk Alice, Alexandria, 23c..... ...cs	28,000
It shp Ciampia Emelia, Alexandria, 23¾c	30,000
Nor bk Oscar, Baltic, p t.....	5,000
Br shp Blair Athole, Java, p t ... .cs	60,000

PHILADELPHIA

Feb 23	
Ger ship Union, Continent, p t.....	7,500
March 5	
Am sh Wm G Davis, Japan, 36c.....cs	50,000
April 11	
Nor bk Hound, Havre, 3s 6d.....cde	6,000
April 25	
It bk Alfredo, Medit, p t... ... .cs	35,000
April 26	
Am sh Isaac Reed, Japan, 36½c.....cs	50,000
May 7	
Am sh Emily Reed, Japan, 36½c.....cs	57,000
May 13	
Ger bk Cuba, Stettin, pt.....	7,000
May 29	
Br str Newnham, Continent, 4s.....	10,000
May 31	
Br str La Flandre, Antwerp, a's acc, tnk	24,000
Br str Mounts Bay, Continent, 4s..	12,000
June 3	
Br str Suez, Rouen or St Loubes, 4s, cde	9,000
June 4	
Br str Thordesa, St Loubes, 3s 10½d..cde	10,000
June 5	
Ger str Paula, Hamburg, o's acc, tank...	24,000
June 7	
Nor bk Carl Beck, Stettin, 4s 6d.....	7,500
June 8	
Br str Baltimore City, U K, 3s 3d.....	14,000
June 13	
Br str Venice, Genoa, 19c.....cs	60,000
June 14	
Br sh Avon, U K, pt.....	10,500
June 17	
Ger sh Stella, Hamburg, 3s 10½d.....	7,800
June 18	
Fr bk Ville de Dieppe, Dieppe, o's acc, tank.....cde	14,000
June 19	
It bk Guilio R, Seville, 25c .....cs cde	17,000
June 20	
Nor bk Aurora, Baltic, p t.....	4,000
June 21	
It bk Giovanni, Seville, 24c.....cs cde	17,000
June 22	
It bk Giovanino, Cagliari f o, 21c.....cs	18,000
June 24	
Port bk Industria, Lisbon, o's acc... ...	2,000
Am sh Wm R Grace, Japan, 35½c.....cs	65,000
It bk Chioggia, Medit, pt..... .....cs	16,000
Nor bk Rachel, Malmo, 4s 6d..	3,200
June 25	
Am bk Tuck Sing, Denmark, 4s 3d.....	2,400
June 26	
It bk Santa Rosa, Limerick, 4s 1½d.....	3,500
Aus bk Tri Sina, Fiume, 3s 6d.....cde	5,000
Aus bk Trojedinca, Fiume, p t.....	3,000
June 27	
Ger bk Laura & Gertrude, U K or Cont, p t....	5,500
June 28	
Nor bk Minde, Baltic, 4s 9d.....	2,200
June 29	
It bk Confidenza, w c Italy, 22½c.....cs	20,000
It bk Innocenta, Genoa, 23c.. ....cs	28,000
July 1	
Nor bk Hertha, Ger Baltic, 4s 6d.....	3,500

BOSTON

May 3	
Nor sh Oregon, Baltic, 2s 6d.	5,500
May 4	
Nor bk Brilliant, Baltic, 3s.....	2,500
May 18	
Br sh Elsmere, Calcutta, 25c.....cs.	115,000
May 20	
Br str Macedonia, Rouen, 3s 10½d....cde	8,000
May 21	
Br shp Ben Venue, Calcutta, 24½c.....cs	80,000
May 22	
Am shp Henry Failing, Hiogo, 35½c...cs	70,000
May 24	
Am shp Joseph S Spinney, Japan, 35c..cs	70,000
May 25.	
Sp bk S F G, Barcelona, 4s.....cde	3,500
Br str Northgate, Rouen, 4s..... ....cde	7,000
June 3	
Nor bk Regina, Baltic, pt.....	5,400
June 19	
Nor bk Sverre, Baltic, pt.....	4,000

BALTIMORE

May 23	
Nor bk Ragna, Baltic, 4s..	3,000
June 10	
It bg Anita S, Baltic, 4s 9d.....	2,400
Br bk Fanny L Cann, Baltic, pt..... ...	5,000

Clearances of Petroleum.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on th dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

NEW YORK.

June 25

Am str Colon, Panama, 6 bbls, 500 cs
Am str Colon, Colon, 65 cs
Am str Colon, Buenaventura, 10 cs
Am str Colon, Acajutta, 10 cs
Am str Mars, LaGuayra, 25 cs
Br bk John Davie, Madras, 36,004 cs
Br str St Ronans, L'pool, 12,212 bbls
Br str Linda, Jeddah, 32,500 cs
Br str Linda, Hodiedah, 29,000 cs
Br str Linda, Bombay, 25,000 cs
Br str Rocklight, London, 666 bbls, 1,275,000 gls, 159 bbls cde
Br str Algaroe, Dublin, 58 bbls
Br str Orinoco, Hamilton, 6 bbls, 22 pgs, 15 cs
Ger bk Johannes, Hamburg, 6,400 bbls
Grr str Hans & Kurt, Hamburg, 98,700 gls
Ger str Wilkommen, Bremen, 1,250,000 gls
Nor bk Hermanos, Pt Natal, 1,900 cs

June 26

Am bk Agate, Montevideo, 3,500 cs
Am sh Paul Revere, Yokohama, 61,681 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Pto Cabello, 1 bbl, 790 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Curacoa, 22 bbls, 86 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Maracaibo, 700 cs
Br bk Amanda, Valparaiso, 20 bbls
Br sch Clifton, Antigua, 350 cs
Br sh Walter D Wallett, Batavia, 48,326 cs
Br sh Canara, Sydney, 836 cs
Br str Ludgate Hill, London, 1,500 bbls
Br str Alvena, Kingston, 15 bbls, 325 cs
Br str Alvena, Pt Limon, 20 cs

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E. COEZ & CO., St Denis, France, see page 58.

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IMPORTS, EXPORTS, DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, Etc.

IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

ACID—1 csk, H Merz, Lahn, Bremen
CARBOLIC—26 pgs, F J Macnaughton, Aurania, L'pool
PHOS—1 cs, 400lb, McKesson & R, Suevia, Hamburg
OXALIC—92 cks, J L & D S Riker, Landoff City, Bristol
2 cs, Lehn & Fink, R Hill, London
PYRO—8 cs, 475lb, E & H T Anthony & Co, Italia, H'burg
4 cs, G Gennert, Suevia, Hamburg
SAL—10 cs, 1,000lb, Schering & G, Fulda, Bremen
20 bbls, Schulze-Berge & K, Noordland, Antwerp
ALBUMEN—3 cks, A Klipstein, Italia, Hamburg
5 cks, W Heuermann, Arizona, Liverpool
31 cs, 11,170lb, Geisenheimer & Co, Sorrento, H'burg
ALIZARINE—25 cks, 9,761lb, A Klipstein, Noordland, A'werp
30 bbls, 5,406lb, Lutz & M, Hammonia, H'burg
ALKALOID—3 cs, A O Schoonmaker, Aurania, Liverpool
ALKANET ROOT—4 bls, 1,155lb, R Brueckner & Co, Galileo, Hull
ALOES—31 cs, 3,616lb, Suzarte & W, Cairngorm, Curacoa
5 cs, Lehn & F, R Hill, London
AMMONIA MURI—14 cks, 11,258lb, J L & D S Riker, Arizona Liverpool
SAL—12 cks, 14,762lb, C De P Field, Landaff City, Bristol
ANILINE COLORS—2 cs, 10 bbls, 1,400lb, P H Karcher & Co, La Bourgogne, Havre
14 cks, 5,890lb, J Campbell & Co, Arizona, Liverpool
8 cs, 880lb, A Klipstein, L Monarch, London
10 cks, F Bredt & Co, Fulda, Bremen
52 cks, 18 cs, Pickhardt & K, Edam, Rotterdam
12 cks, R Holliday's Sons, Arizona, Liverpool
10 cs, 4 cks, E Schlbach & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
13 bbls, J A & W Bird & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
20 pgs, 2,000lb, A Klipstein, Noordland, Antwerp
20 cs, 124 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
33 pgs, 3,300lb, Sykes & S, La Gascogne, Havre
9 pgs, 1,675lb, Lutz & M, Hammonia, H'burg
4 cks, Schulze-Berge & K, Noordland, Antwerp
OIL—10 dms, 11,627lb, R Holliday's Sons, L Monarch, L'don
10 cks, 11,000lb, Schulze-Berge & K, Noordland, A'werp
ANNATTO SEED—3 bbls, 521lb, Macy & D, Tyrian, Kingston
5 bbls, 638lb, G Wessels & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
ANISEED—50 bls, 11,000lb, Kirby & B, Bolivia, Trieste
ANTIMONY—50 cks, 33,600lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Critic, N'c'tle
ARCHIL—10 cks, 14,613lb, Banning, B & Co, Holland, London
20 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, La Bourgogne, Havre
10 cks, Pickhardt & K, Erin, London
12 cks, 5,143lb, Sykes & S, La Gascogne, Havre
ARGOLS—118 bgs, 30,859lb, Stamford Mfg Co, Highlander Marseilles
51 cks, 58,466lb, N Y Tartar Co, Assyria, Naples
184 cks, C Pfizer & Co, Bolivia, Barletta
47 cks, 55,400lb, N Y Tartar Co, Bolivia, Barletta
15 bbls, 9,880lb, Loeb & Bros, Bolivia, Trieste
108 bgs, 11,349lb, Loeb & Bros, Erin, London
ARSENIC—250 cks, 107,737lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Lydia, Fowey
271 bbls, 119,056lb, S Adler & Co, Lydia, Fowey
500 bbls, 205,526lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Llandaff City, Br'l
132 kgs, J W Binney, Llandaff City, Bristol
ARROWROOT—29 bb.s, 6,595lb, C Morrison, Barracouta, St Incent
BALSAM COP—3 cs, 220lb, D A DeLima & Co, Adirondack, Carthagena
15 cs, 1,160lb, J A Paull & Co, Adirondack, Savanilla
4 cs, 162lb, Mecke & Co, Adirondack, Savanilla
10 cs, Kunhardt & Co, E Hough, Trinidad
BARYTES CARB—100 tons, Hammill & G, Critic, Newcastle
SULPH—36 cks, 25,756lb, F A Reichardt & Co, Highlander Marseilles
40 cks, 41,600lb, Pickhardt & K, A Victoria, Hamburg
BEESWAX—1 cs, 275lb, Leaycraft & Co, Tyrian, Grand Bay, Ja
BITTERWOOD—4¾ tons, G Wessels & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
BLEACH—85 cks, 112,786lb, E Hill's Son & Co, England, L'pool
104 cks, 110,706lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Critic, Newcastle
90 cks, 112,336lb, Wing & E, The Queen, L'pool
BONE DUST—2,250 bgs, 337,500lb, Anglia, Calcutta
BRIMSTONE—200 tons, Parsons & P, Iniziativa, Catania
200 tons, J L Morgan & Co, Iniziativa, Catania
250 tons, A S Malcolmson, Iniziativa, Catania
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, L Rosenfeld, Fulda, Bremen
1 cs, L Wallau, Fulda, Bremen
1 cs, T Reissner, Fulda, Bremen
6 cs, S Ullman, Fulda, Bremen
6 cs, 1,104lb, G H Barbey, Hammonia, Hamburg
120 cs, G Meier & Co, Fulda, Bremen
CACAO BUTTER—18 pgs, 3,575lb, G A Alden & Co, Edam, R'dam
13 bls, 4,965lb, H Martin, Edam, R'dam
CALOMEL—20 cs, Schoellkopf, H & M, Erin, London
CANARY SEED—1,159 bgs, 239,048lb, Du Valliere & N, L Monarch, London
330 bgs, 72,448lb, Oettinger Bros, Highlander, Marseil's
20 bgs, 4,460lb, Thurber, W & Co, Highlander, Mars's
CANTHARIDES—7 cs, 715lb, Stallman & F, L Monarch, London
CARAMEL—10 cks, J A Porman, Suevia, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs. Rosenstein Bros, Galileo, Hull
CELERY SEED—20 bls, 4,344lb, Stallman & F, Highlander, M'll's
CEMENT—1,000 bbls, Empire W Co, Rhyniand, Antwerp
600 cks, Marcial & Co, Holland, London
500 bbls, Dickinson Bros & K, L Monarch, London
560 cks, Marcial & Co, L Monarch, London
1,000 cks, J Brand, L Monarch, London
1,500 cks, E Thiele, Edam, R'dam
500 cks, C J Stevens, L Monarch, London
1,254 bbls, Batjer & M, Suevia, Hamburg
1,000 cks, Batjer & M, Critic, Newcastle
4,000 bbls, Dickinson Bros & K, Quebec, London
500 cks, Hammill & G, Quebec, London
565 bbls, A C Babson, Suevia, Hamburg
1,020 cks, E Thiele, Noordland, Antwerp
1,120 cks, E Thiele, Hammonia, Hamburg
900 cks, F E Brugman & Co, Quebec, London
600 cks, C J Stevens, Erin, London
CHAMOMILES—6 bls, 660lb, R Brueckner & Co, Galileo, Hull
2 cks, R Brueckner & Co, Fulda, Bremen
3 cks. 600lb, McKesson & R, Victoria, Hamburg
CHAMOIS—1 bl, Whitall, T & Co, Germanic, L'pool
2 cs, Lebess S Co, Germanic, L'pool
4 cs, J S Rockwell, Germanic, L'pool
1 cs, Calhoun, R & Co, Aurania, L'pool
3 cs, C B Richard & Co, Suevia, Hamburg
9 cs, C B Richard & Co, Hammonia, Hamburg
9 cs, T L Lutkins, Adriatic, Liverpool
1 cs, T L Lutkins, La Gascogne, Havre
CHEMICALS—12 cks, T Weicker, Suevia, Hamburg
20 cks, 2,000lb, Gabriel & S, Suevia, Hamburg
1 cs. G Gennert, Suevia, Hamburg
40 cs, 5 cks, T Weicker, Edam, R'dam
5 cks, 1,800lb, A Klipstein, Italia, Hamburg
5 cks, 2,200lb, Pickhardt & K, Edam, R'dam
20 pgs, 2,200lb. McKesson & R, Suevia, Hamburg
25 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
210 bbls, Roessler & H, Noordland, Antwerp
1 cs, Lehn & F, R Hill, London
CHILLIES—200 bgs, Groat & K, Erin, London
CHINA CLAY—29 cks, 22,099lb, H Merz, Suevia, Hamburg
851 tons, Hammill & G, Lydia, Fowey
120 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, The Queen, L'pool
CINCHONA BARK—136 pgs, Cardenas, C & L, Adirondack Savanilla
CLOVES—112 bls, 14,920 lb, Thompson & T S Co, L Monarch London
25 bls, 3,321lb, E R Durkee & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
10 bls, Groat & K, Erin, London
COCA LEAVES—49 bls, 6,334lb, McKesson & R, C of Para, Aspinwall
54 bls previously reported as cocoa leaves, to Lanman & K, came to N Y Quinine & Chem Co
COLORS—2 cs, McKesson & R, La Bourgogne, Havre
24 cks, H Kohnstamm & Co, Trave, Bremen
14 cs, Boston Dyewood Co, Trave, Bremen
46 cks, C F Zentgraf, Italia, Hamburg
66 cks, 21,780lb, Gabriel & S, Italia, Hamburg
3 cks, 1,665lb, C Wix & Co, Suevia, Hamburg
18 cs, Roessler & H, Fulda, Bremen
150 pgs, Hemingway & Co, L Monarch, London
6 cs, A Rich Pt Co, L Monarch, London
1 cs, Abegg, D & Co, Fulda, Bremen
1 cs, 7 cks, Pickhardt & K, Edam, Amsterdam
6 cks, 2,860lb, H Merz, Suevia, Hamburg
13 pgs, Knauth, N & K, Suevia, Hamburg
16 cks, H Merz, Hammonia, Hamburg
7 kgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Anchoria, Glasgow
5 cks, R F Downing & Co, Erin, London
2 cs, 8 cks, B Meiners, Fulda, Bremen
90 pgs, Hemingway & Co. R Hill, London
CONIUM SEED—2 bls, 220lb, R Brueckner & Co, Galileo, Hull
CORKWOOD—200 bls, Hagermeyer & B, L Monarch, London
1,214 bdls, Hagermeyer & B, M Jenness, Lisbon
37 bls, J Torras, Erin, London
CORKS—8 bls, Arizona, L'pool
CORIANDER SEED—100 bls, 22,000 lb, Fischer & E, Bolivia Trieste
CUTCH—1,000 bgs, 154,582lb, Milton & Co, Prince Louis, Calcutta
10 bdls, 1,177lb, Arnold, Cheney & Co, Arizona, L'pool
500 cs, Martin & Co, Lucania, Calcutta
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 pgs, 3,873 lb, Stallman & F, Bolivia Trieste
DRUGS—36 pgs, 5,315lb, Eimer & A, Italia, Hamburg
24 pgs, Eimer & A, Suevia, Hamburg
DUTCH METAL—3 cs, G Meier & Co, Fulda, Bremen
1 cs, Abegg, D & Co, Fulda, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXT—10 cks, A Klipstein, The Queen, L'pool
ERGOT—10 cs, 4,320lb, E R Squibb, L Monarch, London
FENNEL SEED—3 bgs, 660lb, McKesson & R, A Victoria, H'b'g
FISH SOUNDS—3 cs, H Witte, Erin, London
FOENUGREEK SEED—221 bgs, 73,978 lb, R Brueckner & Co, Aurania, Liverpool
FUSTIC—123¾ tons, G Amsinck & Co, C of Para, Aspinwall
5,246 pcs, E Barnes & Co, C of Alexandria, Tampico
EXT—40 cks, Banning, B & Co, La Bourgogne, Havre
GAMBIER—1,677 bls, 446,552lb, Bidwell & F, McLaurin, Singapore
GELATINE—20 cs, J P Smith, Holland, London
5 cks, Thurber W Co, C of New York, Liverpool
5 cs, Acker M & C, C of New York, Liverpool
5 cs, J P Smith, C of New York, Liverpool

13 cs, 1,350lb, M Zeller, Edam, Rotterdam
5 cs, 500lb, J Clay, Noordland, Antwerp
GINGER—16 bbls, J Kubie & Co, C of Atlanta, Havana
11 bbls, C Morrison, Tyrian, Falmouth
13 bbls, 1,618lb, Macy & D, Tyrian, Kingston
13 bbls, C Wessels & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
10 bbls, 1,727lb, J E Kerr & Co, Athos, Kingston
25 bbls, 3,296lb, A S Lascelles & Co. Tyrian, Kingston
15 bbls, 2,550lb, Leaycraft & Co, Athos, Kingston
GLASS PLATE—12 cs, 3,647 ft, J Kahn, Belgenland, Antwerp
6 cs, 1,513 ft, J F Heyne, Belgenland, Antwerp
19 cs, 4,811 ft H H Cahn, Rhynland, Antwerp
32 cs, 4,708 ft, J Kahn, Belgenland, Antwerp
33 cs, 14,886 ft, J A Waller, Germanic, Liverpool
9 cs, 1,217lb, J Zahn & Son, Arizona, Liverpool
4 cs, 1,442 ft, J Zahn & Son, Fulda, Bremen
5 cs, P Semmer G Co, Arizona, Liverpool
15 cs, 3,806 ft, J Kahn, Noordland, Antwerp
20 cs, 7,993 ft, Heroy & M, Noordland, Antwerp
15 cs, 3,014 ft, S Bache & Co, Anchoria, Glasgow
16 cs, 5,059 ft, T W Morris & Co, The Queen, L'pool
WINDOW—100 cs, J F Heyne, Rhynland, Antwerp
1 cs, P Semmer G Co, Arizona, Liverpool
231 cs, 11,110lb, S Kommel, Noordland, Antwerp
1,303 cs, 74,490lb, Holbrook Bros, Noordland, Antwerp
900 cs, 52,020lb, T W Morris & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
3,423 pgs, 252,430lb, Vanhorne, G & Co, Noordland, Ant
1,365 cs, 65,750lb, Heroy & M, Noordland, Antwerp
4,189 cs, 183,950lb, J Fitzpatrick & Co, Noordland, Ant
GLUCOSE—5 cks, 5,183lb, R Brueckner & Co, Hammonia, H'b'g
GLUE—40 cks, B W Jones, Galileo, Hull
10 cks, C Townsend, La Bourgogne, Havre
10 cks, S Isaacs & Co, Germanic, L'pool
20 cks, 20,930lb, S Isaacs & Co, Galileo, Hull
25 pgs, 6,241lb, G W Sheldon & Co, Italia, Hamburg
79 bgs, A K Gardiner & Bro, Llandaff City, Bristol
11 bbls, 5,467lb, P Bauer & Co, Erin, London
25 cks, 18,200lb, S Isaacs & Co, Llandaff City, Bristol
24 pgs, 7,326lb, A E Reiman, Erin, London
GLYCERINE CRUDE—25 cks, 30,487lb, Sawyer, W & Co, C of New York, Liverpool
40 dms, 43,424lb, J E Schweizer & Co, Galileo, Hull
71 dms, 76,769lb, Marx & R, Assyria, Genoa
REF—10 dms, 10,924lb, H A Forbes & Co, Suevia, H'burg
GREASE—10 bbls, 3,918 lb, W Hirschhorn, Edam, R'dam
GUM—33 cs, 2,530lb, Stallman & F, L Monarch, London
CHICLE—34 bgs, Dodge & O, C of Alexandria, Vera Cruz
84 bgs, 15,138lb, L Monjo Jr & Co, C of Alexandria, Tuxpan
34 bgs, L Brandeis & Co, C of Alexandria, Tuxpan
COPAL—10 cs, 1,719lb, Rogers & P, L Monarch, London
300 cs, 60,600lb, E Hill's Son & Co, McLaurin, Singapore
1,008 cs, 203,107lb, L C Gillespie, McLaurin, Singapore
145 cs, 280 bskts, } 71,033lb, { R Soltau, Mc Laurin, Singapore / L C Gillespie, McLaurin, S'pore
196 cs, 306 cs, 110 cs, } 111,454lb, { Walker Gum Co, McLaurin, S'pore / R Soltan, McLaurin, Singapore / E Hill's Son & Co, McLaurin, S'pore
DAMAR—20 cs, 4,433lb, Rogers & P, L Monarch, London
GUAIAC—4 cs, Whitney, P & Co, Saginaw, Azua
14 cs, 797lb, A C Klindsworth, Prins W I, Pt au Prince
RESIN—1 cs, 60lb, J Ferro, Adirondack, Carthagena
SANDRAC—10 cks, 4,178lb, Rogers & P, L Monarch, Lon
SENEGAL—5 cs, Thurston & B, Bolivia, Trieste
GYPSUM—100 bbls, 78,265lb, G A & E Meyer, Critic, Newcastle
HELIOTROPINE—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Lahn, Bremen
HEMPSEED—223 bgs, 43,753lb, Rosenstein Bros, Galileo, Hull
HERBS—15 bls, 3,300lb, M Zeller, Galileo, Hull
3 pgs, 1,467lb, Peek & V, Athos, Kingston
HOREHOUND—11 bls, 1,747lb, J Clay, Highlander, Marseilles
INDIAN RED—52 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, Galileo, Hull
10 cks, 14,601lb, G A & E Meyer, Galileo, Hull
INDIGO—18 cs, Baring Bros, Sierra Nevada, Calcutta
9 cs, 25,724lb, J W Rulon & Co, Walden Abbey, Calc'ta
AUX—28 cks, 20,897lb, Schulze-Berge & K, Noordland, Antwerp
EXT—10 cks, 6,374lb, J C Bloomfield & Co, C of New York Liverpool
1 ck, J Campbell & Co, Arizona, Liverpool
4 pgs, G W Sheldon & Co, La Bourgogne, Havre
10 cks, 12,030lb, G W Sheldon & Co, Anchoria, Glasgow
INSECT FLOWERS—20 bls, 11,201lb, Stallman & F, Bolivia, Trieste
IODINE—29 bbls, 3,639lb, Watjen, T & Co, C of Para, Aspinwall
IPECAC—20 bls, Dodge & O, L Monarch, London
IRON SULPH—1 ck, 220lb, O Hahn, Suevia, Hamburg
JALAP—41 pgs, Dodge & O, C of Alexandria, Vera Cruz
4 bgs, 685lb, F Probst & Co, C of Alexandria, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, 13,814lb, C F Smith, C Emelie Leghorn
50 bgs, 6,103lb, C L Cumming, C Emelie, Leghorn
75 bgs, 11,110lb, J Clay, C Emilie, Leghorn
LAVENDER FLOWERS—10 bls, Kirby & B, Germanic, L'pool
LEECHES—2 pgs, Suevia, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—20 bls, 1,732lb, R Brueckner & Co, Galileo Hull
4,825 bls, 1,552,378lb, McAndrews & F, Alice, Smyrna
8,628 bls, 2,816,001lb, McAndrews & F, Columbus, Smy'a
PASTE—25 cs, 5,530lb, Weaver & S, Bolivia, Naples
LIME JUICE—5 cks, E C Rich Co, Ltd, Germanic, L'pool
SULPH—520 cks, F A Reichard, Highlander, Marseilles
LINSEED—682 bgs, 1,997 bu, Simmonds & G, L Monarch, L'don
2,728 bgs, 7,989 bu, Ralli Bros, L Monarch, London
LITHARGE—70 cks, J L Smith & Co, Critic, Newcastle
LITHIUM—1 cs, 155lb, Schoelkopf, H & M, Fulda, Bremen
LOGWOOD—391½ tons, H Kainer & Co, Delta, Pt de Paix
227 tons, Jimines, H & Co, C E Rogers, Monte Cristo
204 tons, J W Wilson & Co, Dione, Black River
43 tons, Hawes & Co, E S Powell, Zaza
310 tons, Kunhardt & Co, Salario, St Marc
50 tons, W & A Leaman, Athos, Aux Cayes
EXT—20 bbls, 10,250lb, Sykes & S, Gallia, L'pool
MADDER—25 cks, 18,460lb, Stamford Mfg Co, Edam, Rotterdam
MALT EXT—22 cks, Tarrant & Co, Suevia, Hamburg
1,000 cs, Eisner & M, Suevia, Hamburg
MANGANESE BORATE—10 cks, 1,000lb, Gabriel & S, Suevia, Hamburg
MANURE SALTS—1,000 bgs, 2,6,326lb, W R Peters & Co, Suevia, Hamburg
MARJORAM LEAVES—37 bbls, 8,740lb, J Clay, Highlander Marseilles
MATCHES—4 cs, C Rosenstein & Co, Galileo, Hull
MILK SUGAR—17 cs, 5,070lb, Lazell, D & Co, La Bourgogne, Havre
MINERAL WAX—80 pgs, 17,600lb, F G Strohmeyer & Co, Bolivia, Trieste
50 cs, 12,267lb, J A Roebling's Sons, Bolivia, Trieste
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, 54,100lb, Thurber, W & Co, Bolivia, Trieste
NUTMEGS—40 cs, G H Adrian, Edam, Rotterdam
100 cs, 6,650lb, G B Morewood & Co, Edam, R'dam
50 cs, 3,331lb, J H Recknagel, Erin, London
OCHER—500 cks, 354,092lb, F A Reichard, Highlander, M'lis
6 cks, 5,438lb, Hemingway & Co, L Monarch, London
OIL ASPIC—5 cs, L Bernard & Co, Alesia, Marseilles
BERGAMOT—1 cs, 25lb, C Morningstar & Co, Iniziativa Messina
COCOANUT—100 bbls, H Dumois, Brinio, Baracoa
CODLIVER—100 bbls, 3,000 gls, Scott & B, Galileo, Hull
1 bbl, Funch, Edye & Co, Island, Copenhagen
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, McKesson & R, La Bourgogne, Havre
2 cs, 132lb, G Lueders, La Bourgogne, Havre
6 cs, C Rockhill, La Bourgogne, Havre
2 cs, 90lb, McKesson & R, Suevia, Hamburg
133 cs, 3,536lb, Fritzsche Bros, Lahn, Bremen
LAVENDER—1 cs, L Bernard & Co, Alesia, Marseilles
LEMON—50 cs, 1,250lb, J B Horner, Iniziativa, Messina
50 cs, 1,247lb, T Leeming & Co, Inizitiva, Messina
20 cs, 500lb, Liebman & B, Iniziativa, Messina
3 cs, 75lb, C Morningstar & Co, Iniziativa, Messina
20 cs, 500lb, A Minaldi & Co, Iniziativa, Messina
35 cs, 875lb, W H Schieffelin & Co, Orsino, Messina
MUSTARD—2 cs, A A Stilwell, Italia, Hamburg
MYRBANE—50 cs, 5,000lb, W J Matheson & Co, krin, L'n
OLIVE—1 c-, C Morningstar & Co, Iniziativa, Messina
62 bbls, W C Benedict, Arizona, L'pool
ORANGE—9 cs, 50 lb, C Morningstar & Co, Iniziativa, Messina
PALM—15 cks, 22,613lb, T M Marc, Germanic, L'pool
17 cks, R Crooks & Co, the Queen, L'pool
RAPE—15 bbls, F E Brugman & Co, Australia, Stettin
SASSAFRAS (artificial)—14 cs, 1,115lb, Schoelkopf, H & M, Italia, Hamburg
ORANGE LEAD—26 cks, J L Smith & Co, Critic, Newcastle
39 cks, Pickhardt & K, Edam, Amsterdam
41 cks, 34,537lb, J M Huber, Noordland, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—1,506 bgs, 224,.72 lb, Bidwell & F, McLaurin Singapore
375 bgs, D P Cruikshank, McLaurin, Singapore
387 bgs, 56,000lb, E R Durkee & Co, McLaurin, S'pore
627 bgs, 89,652lb, G W Sheldon & Co, McLaurin, S'pore
3,099 bgs, 450,345lb, J H Recknagel, McLaurin, S'pore
358 bgs, Packard & J, McLaurin, Singapore
358 bgs, 55,790lb, J R Townsend, McLauren, Singapore
770 bgs, 112,180lb, J G Curtis & Co, McLauren, S'pore
WHITE—175 bgs, D P Cruikshank & Co, McLaurin, S'pore
125 bgs, Packard & J, McLaurin, Singapore
PERFUME—2 cs, C Rockhill, La Bourgogne, Havre
9 cs, M Meyer, La Bourgogne, Havre
5 cs, Park & T, La Bourgogne, Havre
PHOSPHORUS—50 cs, 5,500lb, C Pfizer & Co, Galileo, Hull
PIMENTO—100 bgs, 13,827lb, J W Phyfe & Co, L Monarch, L'don
49 bgs, 784lb, Leaycraft & Co, Tyrian, Grand Bay
137 bgs, 19,390lb, Macy & D, Tyrian, Kingston
6 bgs, 909lb, G Wessels & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
10 bgs, 1,286lb, J E Kerr & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
36 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Tyrian, Kingston
349 bgs, 49,069lb, A D Straus & Co, Claribel, Kingston
PLUMBAGO—309 bbls, 201,165 lb, Knudson, P & Co, Holland London
113 bbls, 82,197 lb, Knudson, P & Co, L Monarch, L'don
167 bbls, Knudson, P & Co, Erin, London
POTASH CHLO—100 kgs, 11,200lb, Schoelkopf H & M, C of New York, Liverpool
100 kgs, 33,600lb, H J Baker & Bros, C of New York, L'l
CYANIDE—10 cs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, Erin, London
MURI—1,000 bgs, 224,000lb, H H Salmon & Co, Sorrento, H'g
PRUSS—17 cks, 10,800lb, Roessler & H, Hammonia, H'b'g
PUMICE—150 cks, 113,830lb, R J Waddell & Co, Highlander, M's
307 cks, 1,100 bgs, R J Waddell & Co, C Emilie, Genoa
QUININE—3 cs, 1,500 oz, J L & D S Riker, L Monarch, London
48 cs, 22,700 oz, L Engelhorn, Edam, Rotterdam
RED LEAD—34 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
16 cks, 16,590lb, Wing & E, Adriatic, L'pool
ROOTS—5 bbls, 1,100lb, M Zeller, Galileo, Hull
2 bgs, H Warrick, Celtic, L'pool
5 cs, 1,530lb, R Brueckner & Co, Hammonia, Hamburg
SALTPETER—462 bgs, 96,354lb, E S Dupont De N Co, Morialta, Calcutta
372 bgs, 80,778lb, E J Dupont De N Co, Walden Abbey, Calcutta
877 bgs, 161,638lb, Ralli Bros, Britannia, Calcutta
656 bgs, 120,190lb, E J Dupont De N Co, Andrina, C'tta
1,226 bgs, 224,621lb, Ralli Bros, Morialta, Calcutta
250 bgs, 87,561lb, J F Whitney & Co, No American, C'a
SARSAPARILLA—1 pg, 80lb, G Amsinck & Co, C of Para, A'l
10 bls, L Monjo Jr & Co, C of Alexandria, Tuxpan
4 bls, Coombs, C & C, C of Alexandria, Tampico
SEED—17 pgs, 3,500lb, R Brueckner & Co, Hammonia, H'burg
SENNA—2 bls, 503lb, Stallman & F, L Monarch, London
6 bls, Lehn & F, R Hill, London
SIENNA—216 cks, 97,686lb, J L Smith & Co, C Emilie, Leghorn
SOAP CASTILE—200 cs, 6,950lb, Liebman & B, Inigiativa, Palermo
250 cs, 9,100lb, Lehn & F, Bolivia, Bari
250 cs, 9,570lb, Gantz, J & Co, Highlander, Marseilles
1,000 cs, 34,632lb, H A Batjer & Co, Highlander, M'lis
550 cs, 20,526lb, Oettinger Bros, Highlander, M'lis
250 cs, 9,561lb, Thurber, W & Co, Highlander, M'lis
STOCK—100 bbls, 37,186lb, F G Brown, Bolivia, Trieste
SODA, ASH—5 cks, 9,271lb, B P Ducas & Co, C of Rome, L'pool
5 cks, 4,264lb, B P Ducas & Co, The Queen, L'pool
28 tcs, 45,325lb, J L & D S Riker, The Queen, L'pool
420 cks, 740,526lb, Wing & E, The Queen, L'pool
148 cks, 260,211lb, Wing & E, C of Berlin, L'pool
CAUSTIC—250 dms, 162,491lb, T M Marc, Germanic, L'pool
300 dms, 195,000lb, E Hill's Son & Co, England, L'pool
130 dms, 80,809lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Critic, Newcastle
250 dms, 175,078lb, J Lee & Co, Adriatic, L'pool
200 dms, 75,620lb, J Lee & Co, C of Berlin, L'pool
HYPO—137 cks, 17,516lb, G Genuert, Italia, Hamburg
1 cs, Lehn & F, R Hill, London
NITRITE—1 ck, 562lb, R Holliday's Sons, C of Rome, Liverpool
SAL—16 cks, 8,960lb, Wing & E, Aurania, L'pool
SPONGE—34 cs, C B Richard & Co, Suevia, Hamburg
283 cs, C B Richard & Co, Hammonia, Hamburg
32 bls, C A Salmon & Co, C of Alexandria, Havana
19 bgs, J Papadopolo, Santiago, Nassau
STEARINE—87 cks, M Frankfort, Galileo, Hull
SUMAC LEAVES—350 bls, W J Matheson & Co, St Dunstan Palermo
EXT—40 bbls, 19,170lb, P H Karcher & Co, Bolivia, Trieste
TALC—100 bgs, R J Waddell & Co, C Emilie, Genoa
THYME—40 bls, 12,628lb, J Clay, Highlander, Marseilles
TURKEY RED—10 cks, 12,425lb, G A & E Meyer, Galileo, Hull
TUSCAN RED—10 cks, 10,622lb, G A & E Meyer, Galileo, Hull
UMBER—50 bbls, 19,912lb, Leber & B, C Emilie, Leghorn
ULTRAMARINE—8 pgs, 3,584lb, A B Ansbacher & Co, Italia, Hamburg
6 bbls, 8 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
4 cks, 10 cs, Pickhardt & K, Edam, Rotterdam
39 pgs, 13,314lb, C F Zentgraf, Obdam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Dodge & O, C of Alexandria, V Cruz
4 cs, 604lb, L Monjo, Jr, & Co, C of Alexandria, Tuxp'n
119 cs, P Harmony's Nephews, C of Alexandria, Tux'n
22 cs, 2,640lb, L Brandeis, C of Alexandria, Tuxpan
4 cs, E & H T Anthony & Co, C of Alexandria, Tuxpan
VARNISH—11 pgs, T Howard, Erin, London
VENICE TURPENTINE—5 cs, 437lb, Kirby & B, Bolivia, Trieste
VENETIAN RED—100 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, Galileo, Hull
12 cks, 6,220lb, T S Todd & Co, Italia, Hamburg
25 bbls, 8,400lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Critic, Newcastle
322 bbls, J W Binney, The Queen, Liverpool
VERDIGRIS—1 ck, T S Todd & Co, Germanic, Liverpool
4 cks, 5,406lb, Lutz & M, Alesia, Marseilles
WASH BLUE—9 pgs, 2,572lb, L W Morris & Son, Trave, B'men
35 cs, C F Zentgraf, Obdam, Rotterdam
WHITE LEAD—16 cs, 18,283lb, A Keppelman, Bolivia, Trieste
ZINC OXIDE—28 cks, 5,500lb, H W Henning & Son, Noordland, Antwerp

WAREHOUSED.

ACID CITRIC—35 kgs, 1 ck, 4,480lb, McKesson & R, L Monarch London
ALUMINA SULPH—300 cks, E H Watson, Noordland, Ant
ANILINE COLORS—38 cks, 32 cs, Pickhardt & K, Edam, R'dam
16 cs, 6 cks, E Schibach & Co, Noordland, Antwerp
5 cs, 10 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, Rotterdam
BARK—18 cs, Avis & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
BEESWAX—29 bgs, C F Ferrer, Santiago, Santiago
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, J Marsching & Co, Fulda, Bremen
4 cs, G H Barbey, Hammonia, Hamburg
CACAO BUTTER—30 cs, H Martin, L Monarch, London
23 bls, 4,460 H Martin, Obdam, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—350 tons, Hammill & G, Lydia, Fowey
GELATINE—10 cs, 1,000lb, H Martin, Obdam, Rotterdam
GLASS WINDOW—40 cs, J F Heyne, Rhynland, Antwerp
GLASS WINDOW EXT—4 cs, McKesson & R, Galileo, Hull
OIL CASTOR—500 cs, 10,280 gls, Lanman & K, Prince Louis, Calcutta
ESSENTIAL—4 cs, Dodge & O, L Monarch, London
HARLEM—25 cs, Stallman & F, Edam, R'dam
ORANGE LEAD—16 cks, 11,390lb, Pickhardt & K, Edam, R'dam
QUICKSILVER—100 fl, 4,048lb, J L & D S Riker, L Monarch, London
SALTPETER—615 bgs, 113,083lb, Knudson, P & Co, Prince Louis, Calcutta

Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chlorate of Potash.
Oxalic Acid.
Zinc Dust. (Indigo Auxiliary.)
Blood and Egg ALBUMEN.
Aniline Colors.

Schulze-Berge & Koechl,
186 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS,
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR
Salol, pat'd, the new Antiseptic.
Made under Licen[illegible]nt of Dr. F. v. Heyden, nachf. Radebeu.

Mirbane Oil.
Pure Aniline Oil and Salt.
SALICYLIC ACID.
Archil Extract.
Indigo Extract.
Alizarine.

172 bgs, 38,432lb, Ralli Bros, Moresalta, Calcutta
SODA CAUSTIC—50 dms, 31,252lb, E Hill's Son & Co, Critic, Newcastle
ULTRAMARINE—10 cks. Pickhardt & K, Obdam, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—100 cks, 22,040lb, L Windmuller & R, Obdam, R'm

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ACID CITRIC—35 pgs, order, Br Empire, L'pool
ALUM—50 bbls, order, Buffalo, Hull
ANILINE SALTS—48 cs, A Klipstein, Viaginian. Liaerpool
ARCHIL -5 cks, Howe, B & T, Br Empire, L'pool
BEESWAX—6 cs, order, Br Empire, L'pool
BLEACH—352 cks, Baring Bros, Virginian, Liverpool
118 cks, order, Virginian, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—1,000 tons, order, Timour, Girgenti
CACOA BUTTER—10 cs, J B Moors & Co, Br Empire, London
CEMENT—500 cks, A Young & Co, Br Empire, London
500 cks, W C Nash, Br Empire, London
900 cks, order, Br Empire, London
CUDBEAR—3 cks, J B Lewis, Br Empire, London
CUTCH—1,000 bgs ex Wm Hales previously reported to T R Fay come to Howe, Balch & Tay.
DRUGS—3 cs, J B Moors & Co, Br Empire, London
DYESTUFFS—3 cks, Boston Dyewood Co, Buffalo, Hull
GLASS WINDOW—25 cs, order, Virgician, Liverpool
INDIAN RED—30 cks, Wadsworth, H & Co, Buffalo, Hull
EXT—8 cks, order, Buffalo, Hull
IRON OX—1 csk, Wadsworth, H & Co. Buffalo, Hull
14 cks, order, Buffalo, Hull
MADDER—10 cks, order, Br Empire, London
OIL COD—25 pgs, Whitney & C, Yarmouth, Yarmouth N S
POTASH—17 bbls, order, Virginian, L'pool
SODA ASH—16 cks, E & F King & Co, Virginian, L'pool
86 cks, Morey & Co, Virginian, L'pool
100 cks, 700 bgs, Linder & M, Virginian, L'pool
80 tcs, order, Scythia, L'pool
196 cks, Linder & M, Pavonia, L'pool
144 cks, 820 bgs, Linder & M, Bulgarian, L'pool
CARB—112 bbls, order, Scythia, L'pool
SUMAC—850 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Tuisour, Palermo
TURMERIC—260 bgs, J B Lewis, Br Empire, London
VARNISH—2 cs, order, Br Empire, London
VENETIAN RDD—100 cks, E & F King & Co, Buffalo, Hull
50 cks, Wadsworth, H & Co, Buffalo, Hull

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ANILINE COLORS—6 cks, Andreykovicz & D, St Rubens, Hamburg
BEET ROOT ASHES—60 cks, J W Berk & Co, St Rubens, H'burg
BRIMSTONE—700 tons, Fergusson Bros, Venice, Girgenti
CEMENT—2,010 cks, 3,500 bbls, order, Maine, London
1,000 cks, E Thiele, St Rubens, Hamburg
CHALK—1,520 tons, Southwark Whiting Co, G D Buchanan London
CHEMICAL SALTS—40 cks, Brown Bros & Co, Maine, London
COLORS—27 cs, O G Hempstead, St Rubens, Hamburg
GLASS—750 cs, order, Ohio, L'pool
INDIGO—40 cs. Brown Bros & Co, Maine, London
INSECT FLWERS—150 bbls, W J Grant, Indiana, L'pool
IRON OX—31 cks, order, Lord Landsdowne, Swansea
PYRITES—2,300 tons, Pa Salt Mfg Co, Norland, Huelva
OIL ESS—1 cs, C E Hires, St Rubens, Hamburg
PLUMBAGO—130 cks, order, St Rubens, Hamburg
POTASH MURI—1,500 bgs, Heller, H & Co, St Rubens, Hamburg
CHLO—50 kgs, order, Ohio, L'pool
SODA ASH—77 cks, Fergusson Bros, Indiana, L'pool
CAUSTIC—138 dms, Fergusson Bros, Main, London
VENETIAN RED—212 bbls, J Lucas & Co, Indiana, L'pool
ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, order, Maine, London

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

ACID CARB—32 bbls, Barrowmore, Liverpool
CEMENT—2,995 bbls, Hungaria, Hamburg
COLORS—1 ck, Main, Bremen
GLASS PLATE—18 cs, Main, Bremen
GUANO—1,130 tons, Adventurer, Lobas de Afuera
ROOTS—5 bls, Missouri, London
SALTCAKE—97 cks, Barrowmore, Liverpool
SODA ASH—392 cks, Barrowwore, Liuerpool

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

OIL ESS—3 cs, Alexandria, Palermo
OLIVE—17 cks, Alexandria, Palermo
SARSAPARILLA—27 bls, Harian, Bluefields

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1889.

		For week.	Since Jan 1.
Alcohol	bbls.	200	14,137
Ashes	pkgs.	..	2,337
Beeswax	pkgs.	9	347
Borax	pkgs.	..	23,388
China clay	cks.	44	3,708
Cottonseed	bags.	..	3,514
Meal	bgs.	..	8,241
Cake	bgs.	6,704	47,160
Soap stock	bbls.	..	..
Flaxseed	bush.	..	272
Grease	pkgs.	724	21,225
High Wines	bbls.	1,172	135,856
Lead	pigs.	5,900	213,281
Mustard seed	bgs.	....	10,122
Oil, Cottonseed	bbls.	100	35,564
Lard	bbls.	180	4,024
Linseed	bbls.	..	..
Lubricating	bbls.	188	18,253
Cake	bags.	6,704	250,329
Oleo stock	pkgs.	185	18,129
Pitch	bbls.	80	2,109
Quicksilver	flks.	..	1,330
Rosin	bbls.	11,500	97,006
Stearine	pkgs.	17	2,760
Sumac	bags.	286	3,498
Tallow	pgs.	800	27,896
Tar	bbls.	330	16,848
Turpentine, crude	bbls.	..	633
Spirits	bbls.	3,602	47,293

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

Aniline colors, pgs	227
Bay rum, pgs	12
Cacoa butter, pgs	40
Cement, cks	470
Corks, bls	38
Frankfort Black, cks	1
Glue, pgs	23
Glycerine crude, pgs	100
Licorice paste, cs	20
Magnesia, cs	4
Matches, cs	125
Morphine, cs	3
Opium, cs	53
Pomades, cs	21
Potash caustic, drm	25
Potash prussiate, cks	75
Saltpeter, bgs	316
Soap castile, cs	225
Soda Bichro, cks	9
Sponge, pgs	22

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

For week ending July 1.

ALCOHOL—130 bbls, J A Webb, B & O RR
70 bbls, J A Webb, Penn RR
BEESWAX—3 pgs, forward, str, Wilmington
6 pgs, order, str, Richmond
BONEBLACK—410 bgs, Matthiessen & W, str New Orleans
CLAY—44 cks, order, str, Charleston
GREASE—262 pgs, order, N R boats
10 pgs, order, Penn RR
6 pgs, order, H R RR
70 pgs, order, Erie RR
4 pgs, order, C RR of N J
2 pgs, order, L V RR
5 pgs, order, D, L & W RR
18 pgs, G Vandenhove, N R boats
40 pgs, H W Calef, N R boats
42 pgs, S & S, Penn RR
74 pgs, H P Low, C RR of N J
66 pgs, D Moffatt & Co, N J M RR
75 pgs, S Underhill, N J M RR
50 pgs, G B Whitmore, N J M RR
HIGH WINES—65 bbls, D S Mills, Penn RR
132 bbls, J L Hasbrouck, D, L & W RR
585 bbls, Curtiss & Co, Penn RR
195 bbls, T B Kerr, Penn RR
130 bbls, G W Kidd & Co, D, L & W RR
65 bbls, J A Webb, Penn RR
LEAD—1,800 pigs, order, str, N O
1,853 pigs, Latham Bros, Erie RR
2,256 pigs, E A Caswell & Co, Erie RR
OIL COTTONSEED—100 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, str, Richmond
LARD—60 bbls, N K Fairbank & Co, H R RR
60 bbls, C F Mattlage, H R RR
60 bbls, order, Erie RR
LUB—68 bbls, Vecuum Oil Co, Erie RR
60 bbls, order, N Y, W S & B RR
60 bbls, order, Erie RR
CAKE—530 bgs, S H Weeks, Erie RR
400 bgs, S H Weeks, H R RR
2,242 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie RR
252 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Penn RR
700 bgs, Simmonds & G, Erie RR
1,280 bgs, Simmonds & G, H R RR
300 bgs, Simmonds & G, Penn RR
500 bgs, Simmonds & G, D, L & W RR
500 bgs, Gibbs & Co, Erie RR
OLEOSTOCK—65 pgs, Armour & Co, DL&WRR
60 pgs, order, C RR of N J
60 pgs, J M & H Webb, D, L & W RR
PHOSPHATE ROCK—925 bgs, J M Wilson, str Port Royal
PITCH—80 bbls, forward, str, Savannah
ROSIN—150 bbls, Dutton & W, str, Savannah
217 bbls, F W Blossom, str, Savannah
135 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, str, Savannah
2,406 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, str, Brunswick
708 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, str, Richmond
167 bbls, M W Larendon, str, Savannah
679 bbls, J Turton's Sons, str, Savannah
640 bbls, Murchison & Co, str, Savannah
363 bbls, forward, str, Savannah
99 bbls, forward, str, Richmond
48 bbls, Z Mills, str, Charleston
22 bbls, G Potter & Co, str, Charleston
2,870 bbls, G Potter & Co, sch, Georgetown
28 bbls, order, str, Charleston
64 bbls, order, str, Wilmington
2,231 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, sch, Georgetown
249 bbls, W H Wiggins, sch, Georgetown
3 bbls, Fenner & Co, str, Richmond
2 bbls, order, str, Richmond
369 bbls, G W Bailey & Co, str, Richmond
STARCH—150 pgs, order, Erie RR
6,400 pgs, order, Penn RR
STEARINE—17 pgs, D C Link, Penn RR
SUMAC—210 bgs, A Klipstein, str, Richmond
56 pgs, order, Balt In
TALLOW—39 pgs, H W Calef, C RR of N J
56 bgs, H W Calef, N R Boats
8 pgs, H W Calef, D, L & W RR
24 pgs, Filbert & B, C RR of N J
37 pgs, order, Erie RR
17 pgs, order, D, L & W RR
2 pgs, order, L V RR
25 pgs, order, C RR of N J
49 pgs, order, N R Boats
38 pgs, G Vandenhove, N R Boats
6 pgs, G Vandenhove, Penn RR
60 pgs, G Vandenhove, B & O RR
87 pgs, order, N R boats
4 pgs, order, Penn RR
15 pgs, order, H R RR
9 pgs, A Churchman, N R boats
37 pgs, G Vandenhove, H R RR
40 pgs, G Vandenhove, D, L & W RR
14 pgs, Kuh & T, N Y, W S & B RR
66 pgs, Kuh & T, D, L & W RR
10 pgs, G W Galloway, B & O RR
42 pgs, Ferris & K, Erie RR
7 pgs, B T Babbitt, Penn RR
4 pgs, Welch, H & Co, Penn RR
6 pgs, Ege & O, D, L & W RR
65 pgs, P H Van Iderstein, C RR of N J
66 pgs, H W Calef, str, Richmond
14 pgs, C S Higgins, C RR of N J
27 pgs, Colgate & Co, L V RR
16 pgs, G Vandenhove, Vt C RR
TAR—170 bbls, order, str, Wilmington
150 bbls, F W Blossom, str, Richmond
SPTS TURP—300 bbls, F W Blossom, str, Sav
350 bbls, Tolar H & Co, str, Savannah
338 bbls, Tolar H & Co, sch, Georgetown
383 bbls, Tolar H & Co, str, Richmond
140 bbls, forward, str, Savannah
100 bbls, Paterson D & Co, str, Savannah
500 bbls, Paterson D & Co, str, Brunswick
280 bbls, Dutton & W, str, Savannah
26 bbls, G Potter & Co, str, Brunswick
39 bbls, G Potter & Co, str, Charleston
427 bbls, G Potter & Co, sch, Georgetown
20 bbls, G Potter & Co, str, Wilmington
25 bbls, Z Mills, str, Charleston
48 bbls, order, str, Charleston
190 bbls, order, str, Wilmington
96 bbls, W H Wiggins, sch, Georgetown
63 bbls, G W Bailey & Co, str, Richmond
3 bbls, Fenner & Co, str, Richmond
100 bbls, Murphy & Co, str, Savannah
149 bbls, Hueston & Co, str, Richmond
5 bbls, forward, str, Richmond

CHARLESTON DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

For week ending June 27.

CLAY—106 cks, S C RR
PHO SPHATE ROCK—14 cars, C & S RR
ROSIN—1,066 bbls, S C RR
300 bbls, C & S RR
446 bbls, N E RR
SPTS TURP—598 cks, S C RR
93 cks, C & S RR
343 cks, N E RR

NEW ORLEANS DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

For week ending June 29.

ACID—15 cbys, str, Cincinnati
ALCOHOL—1,000 bbls, Pascagoula
95 bbls, Ill C RR
BEESWAX—2 pgs, T & P RR
4 sks, S P RR
COTTONSEED—125 sks, Washington
1,212 sks, Shreveport
1,998 sks, str, Grand Lake
65 sks, str, Blankston
CAKE—375 sks, L, N O & T RR
250 sks, T & P RR
HULLS—10 cars, L, N O & T RR
MEAL—4 cars, 1,125 sks, S & P RR
18,575 sks, L, N O & T RR
GLUCOSE—150 bbls, L, N O & T RR
300 bbls, Ill Cent RR
150 bbls, str, St Louis
50 bbls, L & N RR
GREASE—60 bbls, L & N RR
OIL—2 cars, L, N O & T RR
63 bbls, L & N RR
CAKE—526 sks, L, N O & T RR
PAINT—35 bbls, L, N O & T RR
LEAD—27 pigs, str, St Louis
WHITE—822 kgs, str, St Louis
ROSIN—1 car, N O & N E RR
15 bbls, L & N RR
SOAP—400 bxs, L & N RR
418 bxs, Ill Cent RR
SOAP STOCK—25 bbls, str, Grand Lake
STARCH—1 car, N O & N E RR
2,123 bxs, 160 bbls, str, Cincinnati
TALLOW—1 bbl, Bayou Sara
TURPENTINE—3 cars, N O & N E RR

BOSTON DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

For week ending June 30.

GREASE—156 bbls, B & A RR
86 bbls, 97 pgs, B & P RR
20 bbls, N Y & N E RR
16 bbls, F RR
16 bbls, O C RR

Which is the Most Powerful and the Most Reliable of All Pepsins?

Merck's Pepsin 1:2000!

SCALE OR POWDER

SEE "MERCK'S INDEX," PAGES 106 AND 107

13 bbls, 1 pg, B & M RR
196 bbls, G J
OLEO—25 pgs, B & M RR
13 tubs, B & P
TALLOW—3 bbls, B & A RR
338 bbls, F RR
69 bbls, O C RR
95 bbls, B & M RR

WILMINGTON DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

For week ending June 22.

ROSIN—2,821 bbls, Inland
TAR—319 bbls, Inland
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—1,935 cks, Inland
CRUDE—196 bbls, Inland

SAVANNAH DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

For week ending June 29.

BEESWAX—150lb, Cent RR
COTTONSEED MEAL—5,600 sks, Cent RR
OIL—4 tnks, C & S RR
COTTONSEED—2 tnks, C & S RR
PITCH—50 bbls, C & S RR
PHOSPHATE ROCK—8 cars, S, F & W RR
SOAP—30 bxs, C RR
10 bxs, C & S RR
WAX—5 pgs, S F & W RR
1,240lb, C RR
ROSIN—82 bbls, C & S RR
7,741 bbls, S F & W RR
2,872 bbls, C RR
222 bbls, Fernandina
SP TURP—32 bbls, C & S RR
3,708 bbls, S F & W RR
1,156 bbls, C RR
70 cks, Fernandina
CRUDE—60 bbls, S, F & W RR

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

ACID

3 cbys $12 Aguan, Belize
2 cbys $8 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
10 cbys $35 Trinidad, Trinidad

ACID PHOSPHATE

50 cs $875 Canara, Sydney

ACID SULPHURIC

10 cbys $36 A B Crosby, Aspinwall
4 cbys $17 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
11 cbys $24 Trinidad, Trinidad
12 cbys $42 Mars, La Guayra

ALUM

1 kg $5 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

AMMONIA

1 dm $93 Mars, La Guayra

ANISEED

2 bgs $19 Saginaw, Azua
1 bg $8 Henry M Clark, Carupano

BARK

20 bgs $15 Cienfuegos, Progresso
500 bgs $1,130 Taormina, Hamburg

BONE BLACK

117,427lb $2,055 England, Liverpool

CANDLES

1 pg $7 Colon, Aspinwall
15 bxs $18 Colon, Panama
10 bxs $14 Orinoco, Bermuda
20 bxs $19 Clifton, Antigua
30 bxs $52 Alvena, Kingston
3 cts $30 Saginaw, Turks Island
5 pgs $75 Helvetia, London
8 bxs $22 Aguan, Greytown
3 bdls $8 Aguan, Cape Gracios
40 bxs $54 Aguan, Belize
40 bxs $56 Aguan, Kingston
50 cs $80 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
32 pgs $58 Trinidad, St Lucia
120 bxs $221 Sullivan, La Guayra
100 bxs $190 Odorilla, Ponce
3 cts $30 Saginaw, St Domingo
1 ct $10 Saginaw, Azua
4 pgs $34 Saginaw, Pto Plata
7 cts $70 Saginaw, Cape Hayti

CARBON BLACK

125 bbls $600 Italia, Hamburg
10 bbls $40 Helvetia, London
25 bbls $100 England, Liverpool

CASCARA SAGRADA

6 bgs $115 Crystal, Leith

CASSIA

40 bls $116 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
10 bls $28 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
46 bls $132 Sullivan, La Guayra
2 bls $13 Saginaw, St Domingo
1 bg $5 Saginaw, Cape Hayti

CEMENT

20 bbls $60 Alvena, Pt Limon
30 bbls $90 Aguan, Greytown
4 bbls $50 Mars, La Guayra

CINNAMON

5 bgs $121 Emma M Fox, Laguna

COPPER PAINT

150 gls $231 Amanda, Valparaiso
10 gls $15 Aguan, Belize

CORIANDER SEED

3 bgs $11 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

COTTONSEED MEAL

2,000lb $28 Colon, Panama
1,589,000lb $23,835 Taormina, Hamburg

CUMMIN SEED

1 bg $13 Emma M Fox, Laguna
1 bg $9 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello

DRY PAINT

2 kgs $1,255 Alvena, Pt Limon
2 bbls $6 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
20 pgs $17 Philadelphia, Curacoa

DYEWOOD EXTRACT

50 bxs $266 Holland, London
170 bxs $1,502 Iniziativa, Genoa
10 bbls $257 England, Liverpool

ETHER

1 bx $6 Saginaw, Pto Plata
1 cs $35 Aguan, Greytown

FLAXSEED

3 bbls $24 Mars, LaGuayra

GASOLINE

1,000 gls $320 Agate, Montevideo
1,296 gls $444 Canara, Sydney

GLUCOSE

12,200lb $274 Wyoming, Liverpool
102,305lb $2,230 Crystal, Leith
132,000lb $2,970 L Hill, London
416,013lb $11,452 Helvetia, London
55,498lb $1,348 Trinacria, Avonmouth
38,709lb $870 C of Rome, Liverpool

GLUE

2 bbls $39 Alvena, Pt Limon
7 bbls $122 Canara, Sydney
1 cs $8 Thingvalla, Christiania
2 cks $290 C of Columbia, Havana
8 kgs $93 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
4 kgs $41 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
21 bbls $433 S of Pennsylvania, Glasgow

GRAPE SUGAR

44,800 lbs $980 Crystal Leith
67,200 lbs $1,501 Ludgate Hill London
78,400 lbs $1,780 Helvetia London
89,400lb $2,170 England, Liverpool

GREASE

8,250lb $330 Ethiopia, Glasgow
26,952 $1,212 Aguan, Greytown
3,200lb $206 Wyoming, Liverpool
900lb $85 Saginaw, Samana
24,154lb $1,302 Cienfuegos, Progreso

GUM ARABIC

1 cs $21 Trinidad, St Pierre

LAMP BLACK

50 bbls $200 Helvetia, London
1 cs $7 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello

LIME ACETATE

708 bgs $1,150 St Ronans, Liverpool
225 bgs $300 L Hill, London
412 bgs $600 Rhyniand, Antwerp

LINSEED

139lb $5 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

LOGWOOD

20 bbls $46 Amanda, Valparaiso

LUBRICATING GREASE

400lb $13 Mars, La Guayra
2,218lb $133 Colon, Colon
1,200lb $73 Helvetia, London
300lb $10 C of Para, Panama

MATCHES

6 cs $51 Aguan, Livingston
2 cs $116 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

OIL ALMOND

10 gls $7 Colon, Buenaventura
16 cs $227 Sullivan, La Guayra

OIL ANIMAL

400 gls $216 C of Para, Panama

OIL CAKE

380,424lb $6,965 Crystal, Leith
916,201lb $11,900 Ludgate Hill, London
461,285lb $5,000 Helvetia, London
1,674,904lb $20,544 Pascal, London
588,770lb $6,100 Trinacria, Avonmouth
364,800lb $5,080 Victoria, Bristol
230,547lb $2,900 Anglia, Glasgow

OIL CASTOR

10 gls $7 Colon, Buenaventura
104 gls $113 Alvena, Pt Limon

OIL COCOANUT

7 tcs $280 Mars, La Guayra
25 bbls $528 Aguan, Greytown

OIL COD LIVER

10 gls $12 Colon, Aspinwall
400 gls $147 C of Columbia, Havana
1,653 gls $720 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
63 gls $23 Philadelphia, Curacoa
10 gls $11 Mars, La Guayra
1,600 gls $531 Cienfuegos, Progreso

OIL COTTONSEED

500 gls $262 Alvena, Kingston
500 gls $270 Canara, Sydney
100 gls $62 Edith Hough, Pt Spain
96 gls $63 Saginaw, Pto Plata
50 gls $31 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
300 gls $168 Philadelphia, Curacoa
100 gls $64 Trinidad, Trinidad
512 gls $253 Trinidad, Barbadoes
100 gls $60 Trinidad, Domenica
50 gls $29 Trinidad, St Lucia
1,238 gls $620 La Bourgogne, Havre
514 gls $196 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

OIL ESSENTIAL

3 cs $120 Ems, Bremen

OIL FISH

53,200 gls $9,000 Ethiopia, Glasgow
49,293 gls $10,000 S of Pennsylvania, Glasgow

OIL LARD

3,500 gls $2,120 Hermanos, Pt Natal
154 gls $88 Colon, Panama
2,000 gls $1,215 Amanda, Valparaiso
240 gls $150 Canara, Sydney
5,197 gls $3,200 Bonny Doon, Santos
1,542 gls $833 La Bourgogne, Havre
119 gls $59 Philadelphia, Curacoa
102 gls $56 Trinidad, Barbadoes
98 gls $58 Trinidad, St Croix
153 gls $76 Trinidad, St Lucia
1,015 gls $530 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

OIL LINSEED

43 gls $34 Mars, La Guayra
10 gls $7 Orinoco, Bermuda
100 gls $61 Saginaw, Pt de Paix
182 gls $79 Aguan, Cape Gracios
10 gls $7 Philadelphia, Curacoa
50 gls $39 C of Para, Tumacoa
300 gls $210 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

OIL LUBRICATING

461 gls $157 Colon, Colon
24,950 gls $3,500 Crystal, Leith
4,902 gls $515 Colorado, Hull
6,185 gls $1,455 Ludgate Hill, London
8,015 gls $1,850 Ethiopia, Glasgow
284 gls $35 Edam, Amsterdam
918 gls $322 Amanda, Valparaiso
1,850 gls $270 Canara, Sydney
1,437 gls $300 Thingvalla, Stettin
3,737 gls $900 La Normandie, Havre
18,319 gls $2,085 England, Liverpool
16,550 gls $2,500 Helvetia, London
57 gls $35 Iniziativa, Ancona
15,800 gls $2,130 La Bourgogne, Havre
10,703 gls $1,845 Pascal, London
22,645 gls $2,850, Rhyniand, Antwerp
500 gls $81, Sullivan, La Guayra
7,500 gls $5,480, Wyoming, Liverpool
516 gls $337, Saginaw, Cape Hayti
1,670 gls $515, City of Para, Panama
3,737 gls $1,300, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow
128,800 gls $22,132, England, Liverpool

OIL MEAL

15,000lb $240 Clifton, Antigua
75,000lb $1,100 Rising Sun, Pt Spain
112,500lb $1,850 Arcadia, Bridgetown
6,250lb $100 A B Crosby, St Vincents
162,500 lb $720, Trinidad, Barbadoes
750 lb $11, Trinidad, St Croix
1,875 lb $23, Trinidad, St Kitts
3,750 lb $61, Trinidad, St Lucia

OIL NEATFOOT

50 gls $28, Trinidad, Barbadoes

OIL OLEO

16,500lb $1,650 La Normandie, Havre
16,500lb $1,650 La Bourgogne, Havre
8,521 lb $767, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow

OIL PALM

5 bbls $106 Aguan, Greytown
2 bbls $131 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello

OIL PARAFFINE

248 gls $36 Mars, LaGuayra

OPIUM

4 cs $1,664 C of Columbia, Havana
4 cs $168 C of Atlanta, Havana

PARAFFINE WAX

5,595lb $203 Alvena, Limon
112,250lb $7,500 Pascal, London
158,250lb $10,500 Mineola, Leith
198 bbls $1,980 Victoria, Bristol
56,250lb $3,750 England, Liverpool

PEPPER

1 bg $20 Trinidad, St Croix
5 bgs $18 Saginaw, Azua
5 bgs, $80 Saginaw, Cape Hayti
25 bgs $436 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

PIMENTO

12 bgs $126 Sullivan, La Guayra
1 bg $10 Saginaw, Azua

PITCH

50 bbls $71 Amanda, Valparaiso
5 bbls $7 Emma M Fox, Laguna
5 bbls $8 Aguan, Belize
20 bbls $30 Trinidad, Barbadoes

ROSIN

200 bbls $395 Clara J Wilbur, San Jose de Norte
311 bbls $700 St Ronans, Liiverpool
20 bbls $70 Mars, LaGuayra
500 bbls $1,500 Ethiopia, Glasgow
380 bbls $906 Canara, Sydney
1,242 bbls $2,000 Taormina, Hamburg
365 bbls $1,139 Bonny Doon, Santos
6 bbls $10 Mendez Nunez, Havana
100 bbls $315 Aguan, Greytown
30 bbls $86 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
50 bbls $233 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
344 bbls $440 Rhyniand, Antwerp
75 bbls $233, Sullivan, La Guayra
745 bbls $407 Mars, La Guayra
300 bbls $1,200 Wm Phillips, Buenos Ayres
12 bbls $26 C of Para, Corinto
77 bbls $237 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

SOAP

32 bxs $115 Colon, Aspinwall
100 bxs $147 Colon, Colon
8 bxs $13 Colon, Buenaventura
40 pgs $123 Colon, Panama
10 bxs $53 Orinoco, Bermuda
26 bxs $54 Alvena, Kingston
601 pgs $2,376 Colorado, Hull
8 cs $54 Ethiopia, Glasgow
95 cs $1,380 Canara, Sydney
750 bxs $375 Saginaw, Cape Hayti
500 bxs $762 Saginaw, Pt de Paix
164 bxs $826 Helvetia, London
100 bxs $146 A B Crosby, Aspinwall
340 bxs $762 Adirondack, Kingston
5 cs $16 Aguan, Belize
50 bxs $75 Aguan, Libertad
1 cs $110 C of Columbia, Havana
150 bxs $219 Trinidad, St Croix
17 bbls $215 Wyoming, Liverpool
10 pgs $75 Wm Phillips, Buenos Ayres
28 pgs $69 Saginaw, Grand Turk
1 pg $14 Saginaw, Pto Plata
3,825 bxs $1,863 Saginaw, Cape Hayti
800 bxs $464 Prins Willem I, Pt au Prince
150 bxs $87 Prins Willem I, Jacmel
2 cs $40 C of Para, Aspinwall
1 cs $30 C of Para, San Jose
1 pg $20 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

SOAP STOCK

38,038lb $1,616 Emma M Eox, Laguna
20,442lb $1,073 Cienfuegos, Progreso
11,149 lb $530 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

SODA

6 bbls $15 Aguan, Belize

SODA ASH

14 bbls $73 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
4 cks $102 Mars, La Guayra

SODA CAUSTIC

4 dms $17 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
6 dms $115 Mars, La Guayra
9 dms $154 Saginaw, Pto Plata
20 dms $20 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

SODA CRYSTAL

2 dms $21 Saginaw, Pto Plata

SODA SAL

1 bhd $5 Mendez Nunez, Havana

SPONGE

27 bls $1,100 Helvetia, London
1 bl $75 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

STARCH

5 bxs $9 Orinoco, Bermuda
5 bxs $10 Alvena, Kingston
99 bxs $2,930 Baltic, Montevideo
2 bbls $9 Aguan, Greytown
21 pgs $50 Trinidad, St Croix
22 pgs $34 Saginaw, Grand Turk
50 cs $85 Matanzas, Palma

STEARINE

10,086lb $807 Colon, Libertad
2,791lb $167 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

SULPHUR

7 pgs $22 Mendez Nunez, Havana

TALLOW

104lb $6 Mars, La Guayra
4,144lb $204 Colon, Corinto
22,707lb $1,384 Alvena, Pt Limon
58,167lb $2,850 Colorado, Hull
37,334lb $1,680 Ems, Bremen
117,285lb $5,204 La Normandie, Havre
70,488lb $3,328 Strabo, Liverpool
100lb $10 Saginaw, Pt de Paix
22,152lb $1,124 Aguan, Greytown
2,311lb $174 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
7,137lb $510 Philadelphia, Curacoa
670lb $40 Trinidad, St Croix
5,711lb $300 Wyoming, L'pool
100lb $50 Saginaw, Cape Hayti
2,447lb $111 C of Para, Corinto
1,464lb $97 Cienfuegos, Progreso
110,216lb $5,495 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

TAR

6 bbls $24 Mars, La Guayra
5 bbls $22 Colon, Panama
699 bbls $1,048 Ethiopia, Glasgow
20 bbls $52 Emma M Fox, Laguna
25 cs $17 Mendez Nunez, Havana
3 bbls $12 Philadelphia, Maracaibo

TURPENTINE

1,000 gls $440 Clara J Wilbur, San Jose de Norte
500 gls $255 Hermanos, Pt Natal
10 gls $5 Mars, La Guayra
3,000 gls $1,295 Amanda, Valparaiso
4,000 gls $1,830 Agate, Montevideo
6,624 gls $4,726 Canara, Sydney
20 gls $10 Saginaw, Pto Plata
5,000 gls $2,334 Bonny Doon, Santos
675 gls $278 Mendez Nunez, Havana
401 gls $169 C of Columbia, Havana
150 gls $32 C of Columbia, Cardenas
240 gls $111 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
20 gls $9 Philadelphia, Curacoa
158 gls $72 Trinidad, Barbadoes
50 gls $21 Trinidad, St Croix
200 gls $86 Sullivan, La Guayra
207 gls $94 Mars, La Guayra
72 gls $33 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz
380 gls $156 Cienfuegos, Havana

VARNISH

10 gls $8 Mars, La Guayra
25 gls $98 Orinoco, Bermuda
65 gls $56 Alvena, Kingston
1,568 gls $1,322 Ethiopia, Glasgow
80 gls $86 Amanda, Valparaiso
105 gls $64 La Normandie, Havre
132 gls $113 Baltic, Montevideo
125 gls $102 Mendez Nunez, Havana
24 gls $30 Aguan, Belize
70 gls $61 C of Columbia, Havana
120 gls $112 Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
40 gls $57 Philadelphia, Maracaibo
30 gls $28 Trinidad, St Croix
120 gls $433 Fulda, Manilla
50 gls $41 Sullivan, La Guayra
200 gls $139 Saginaw, Cape Hayti
120 gls $160 C of Para, Guayaquil
1,158 gls $339 Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz

VASELINE

3 cs $35 Alvena, Kingston
300 cs $12,158 Ludgate Hill, London
15 bbls $308 Pascal, London
1 cs $5 Trinidad, Domenica
25 cs $725 England, Liverpool

WAX

23lb $11 Colon, Panama
360lb $99 Cienfuegos, Progreso

WHALEBONE

155lb $390 Trave, Bremen

WHITING

10 bbls $25 Mendez Nunez, Havana

ZINC OXIDE

100 bbls $907 Ethiopia, Glasgow

New York to San Francisco.

Per American str City of Para, July 1—
Glue—5 cs, $16
Lampblack—50 bbls, $520
Oil Lard—1,477 gls, $900
Oil Linseed—800 gls, $480
Oil Lubricating—2,000 gls, $800
Soap—275 bxs, $672

San Francisco Exports.

For week ending June 19.

CANDLES
26 bxs, Granada, Central America
45 bxs, Granada, Mexico
60 bxs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu

FERTILIZER
1,000 bgs, Alex McNeil, Honolulu
1,900 bgs, W B Godfrey, Honolulu

GASOLINE
300 gls, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu
1,650 gls, W B Godfrey, Honolulu

OIL COCOA
356 gls, Mexico, Victoria
311 gls, City of Puebla, Victoria

OIL LARD
50 bbls, Alex McNeil, Honolulu

PAINT
18 pgs, Granada, Mexico
11 pgs, Mexico, Victoria
7 pgs, Alex McNeil, Honolulu
15 pgs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu
5 pgs, W B Godfrey, Honolulu
7 pgs, City of Puebla, Victoria

PITCH
5 bbls, Mexico, Victoria

QUICKSILVER
5 fl, Granada, Mexico
1 fl, Mexico, Victoria

SOAP
12 bxs, Granada, Central America
296 bxs, Wm G Irwin, Honolulu
25 bxs, W B Godfrey, Honolulu

SODA
796lb, Granada, Central America
3,707lb, Mexico, Victoria

SPICES
7 pgs, Granada, Central America
7 pgs, Granada, Mexico

TURPENTINE
100 gls, City of Puebla, Victoria

WHITE LEAD
1,180lb, Mexico, Victoria
2,000lb, Alex McNeil, Honolulu

Wilmington Exports.

For week ending June 28.

ROSIN
4,270 bbls, Sirene, Stettin
3,165 bbls, Clara, Hull

TURPENTINE SPIRITS
200 cks, Clara, Hull

Savannah Exports.

For week ending June 28.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS
2,633 bbls, Soli deo Gloria, Liverpool

New Orleans Exports.

For week ending June 28.

COTTONSEED MEAL
10,225 sks, Kate, Hamburg

OIL CAKE
27,512 sks, Kate, Hamburg
10,037 sks, Legislator, Liverpool

Charleston Exports.

For week ending June 28.

PHOSPHATE ROCK
725 tons, H C Winship, Weymouth

Baltimore Exports.

For week ending June 27.

BARK EXTRACT
100 bxs, Urbano, Rotterdam

GREASE
55,320lb, Thanemore, Liverpool
315,483lb, Mentmore, Liverpool
129,750lb, Nova Scotian, Liverpool

LICORICE PASTE
13,700lb, Missouri, London

OIL CAKE
448,000lb, Lord O'Donnell, Belfast
226,120lb, Fame, Glasgow
448,000lb, Nova Scotian, Liverpool

OIL FISH
34,410 gls, Hibernian, Glasgow
8,357 gls, Nova Scotian, Liverpool

OIL LARD
9,907 gls, Liverpool
1,550 gls, Nova Scotian, Liverpool

PARAFFINE WAX
58,997lb, Montana, London

ROSIN
500 bbls, Lord O'Donnell, Belfast
186 bbls, Montana, London
500 bbls, Nova Scotian, Liverpool
500 bbls, Munchen, Bremen

STARCH
125 cks, Fame, Glasgow

STEARINE
41,000lb, Thanemore, Liverpool
25,000lb, Urbino, Rotterdam

TALLOW
26,702lb, Lord O'Donnell, Belfast
16,465lb, Fame, Glasgow
8,000lb, Montana, London

Boston Exports.

For week ending June 29.

ACID
20 cbys, Corporeal, St Johns N F

DYESTUFFS
283 bxs, Stockholm City, London

DYEWOOD
9 pgs, Carroll, Halifax

DYEWOOD EXTRACT
10 bxs, Halifax, Halifax N S

CEMENT
75 bbls, A S Snare, Cayenne

GLUCOSE
10 bbls, Halifax, Halifax N S

GLUE
43 pgs, Cephalonia, L'pool

GREASE
145 bbls, Venetian, L'pool

MINERAL GREASE
3 bbls, Halifax, Halifax N S

OIL
400 bbls, A S Snare, Cayenne

OIL COD
50 bbls, Stockholm City, London

OIL LUBRICATING
50 bbls, Venetian, L'pool

OIL NEATSFOOT
60 tcs, Vanetian, L'oool

OIL TALLOW
455 tcs, Stockholm City, London

OIL SALAD
10 bbls, Iowa, L'pool

OIL WOOL
20 bbls, Iowa, L'pool

OILCAKE
1,818 sks, Stockholm City, London

PAINT
100 cs, Stockholm City, London

PAINT COPPER
10 cs, Carroll, Halifax, etc

SOAP
24 cs, Stockholm City, London
5 bxs, Corporal, St Johns N F
541 bbls, Iowa, Liverpool

TALLOW
180 bbls, Stockholm City, London
75 hhds, Cephalonia, L'pool
37 nhds, Iowa, L'pool
223 bbls, Venetian, L'pool

VITRIOL
10 cbys, H A Burnham, Trinidad

Philadelphia Exports.

For week ending June 28.

GLUE
10 cks, Nederland, Antwerp

OIL LUBRICATING
9,881 gls, Ruth Palmer, Dunkirk

OILCAKE
2,500 bgs, British Prince, L'pool
1,500 bgs, Nederland, Antwerp

TALLOW
270 hhds, British Prince, L'pool
450 tcs, Nederland, Antwerp

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES

NEW YORK IMPORTS,

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending June 28, 1889:

	Pkgs.	Val.
Glass, plate	189	19,380
Glass, window	1,535	2,872
Looking glass plate	93	19,210
Arsenic	200	1,059
Acid, arsenic	28	879
Acid, boracic	55	2,709
Acid, carbolic	96	2,611
Acid, citric	295	2,683
Acid, oxalic	86	5,394
Acids, all other	109	10,865
Aniline colors	393	29,167
Aniline salt	40	1,517
Ammonia, carbonate of	50	2,129
Ammonia, sal	38	1,530
Argols	1,097	35,663
Alum	62	294
Albumen	35	2,693
Alizarine	86	5,840
Asphalt	..	7,814
Balsam copaiba	69	3,492
Balsam tolu	3	67
Bark	81	534
Barytes, carbonate	90	1,270
Barytes, sulphate	225	529
Bleaching powder	221	3,927
Brimstone	....	10,200
Borax	15	201
Bronze powder	....	2,328
Chalk	....	202
Chemical salts	46	1,369
Chicory	10	250
Cochineal	15	625
Colocynth	5	95
Cudbear	18	964
Cutch	3,582	21,516
Cuttlefish bone	16	128
Dextrine	100	744
Divi divi, lbs	739	3,771
Dyewood extract	26	1,082
Fish sounds	6	290
Flowers, chamomile	11	313
Flowers, insect	62	6,866
Flowers, lavender	10	75
Flowers, other	129	1,267
Gelatine	2	56
Glycerine	196	16,240
Gum arabic	43	3,863
Gum, aloes	311	1,054
Gum copal	448	10,919
Gum kauri	52	600
Gum licorice	5	123
Gum shellac	998	29,437
Gum senegal	25	910
Gum tragacanth	22	1,134
Glue	191	6,689
Insect powder	55	1,909
Indigo	371	83,114
Indigo auxiliary	31	1,552
Indigo, carmine	1	446
Indigo, extract of	9	930
Juniper berries	343	583
Laurel leaves	25	253
Leeches	4	45
Madder	15	961
Manuring salt	....	37,907
Morphine	18	2,090
Nutgalls	78	2,420
Archil liquor	25	1,349
Oxide of zinc	180	2,346
Oil, amber	3	56
Oil, almonds	19	234
Oil, caraway	7	257
Oil, cinnamon	1	40
Oil, citronella	2,100	23,332
Oil, cod	149	6,265
Oil, cocoanut	242	12,014
Oil, lavender	1	100
Oil, lemon	75	1,472
Oil, olive	2,037	8,711
Oil, palm	20	1,127
Oil, poppy	30	738
Oil, rapeseed	60	1,272
Oil, sesame	50	1,982
Oil, tanners'	120	780
Oil, other essential	33	3,325
Oil, all other	1	2
Paints, unspecified	....	9,531
Paint, Berlin blue	14	778
Paint, colcothar	45	284
Paint, drop black	5	134
Paint, iron oxide	23	224
Paint, ocher	211	1,669
Paint, orange mineral	30	1,103
Paint, red lead	3	193
Paint, sienna	38	773
Paint, umber	345	1,092
Paint, Van Dyke brown	1	20
Paint, Venetian red	511	1,021
Paint, vermilion	13	140
Paint, white lead	3	386
Pitch	60	340
Potash, bichromate	46	3,700
Potash, chlorate	20	1,070
Potash, caustic	30	1,039
Potash, prussiate	25	2,235
Persian berries, carmine of	5	404
Phosphorus	75	3,75
Plumbago	1,199	9,103
Quinine	15	4,500
Regulus antimony	151	10,915
Root, gentian	46	336
Root, ipecac	8	897
Root, jalap	7	111
Root, sarsaparilla	19	485
Root, valerian	45	391
Roots, all other	89	2,540
Saltpeter	1,223	5,008
Soda ash	988	17,020
Soda, bichromate	9	482
Soda, caustic	600	5,431
Soda, chlorate	50	649
Soda, hypo of	1,072	820
Soda, nitrate	14,887	64,915
Soda, sal	851	3,672
Sponges	356	5,389
Sumac	1,225	4,467
Sumac, extract of	50	942
Sugar of lead	10	568
Terra alba,	200	736
Ultramarine	31	633
Vanilla beans	12	8,211
Varnish	24	1,681
Other drugs	....	18,495
Bristles	47	8,657
Rennets	16	4,586
Brandy	61	699
Bitters	925	5,279
Cordials	173	784
Gin	91	394
Ginger ale	755	2,224
Mineral waters	1,521	2,719
Rum	90	578
Whisky	107	4,388
Dutch metal	12	3,521
Cassia	1,272	2,532
Cinnamon	150	2,319
Cloves	429	9,337
Clove stems	100	204
Ginger	34	54
Mace	53	2,896
Nutmegs	490	12,135
Pepper	17	114
Pimento	5	50
Brazilwood	....	1,748
Cork wood	....	29,846
Empty barrels	....	18,449
Fustic	....	1,152
Logwood, M lbs	1,205	12,124
Sandalwood	....	9
Brushes	....	11,768
Candles	....	36
Clay	....	1,272
Carbon	....	5
Corks	....	1,392
Cacao, bgs	944	12,158
Cacao, preparations of	15	286
Guano		27,280
Matches	285	2,173
Plaster	....	7,772
Portland cement	24,721	25,970
Perfumery	73	2,397
Polishing powder	....	27
Sago	60	360
Seed, anise	5	100
Seed, canary	330	1,275
Seed, castor	3,165	3,635
Seed, cardamom	2	132
Seed, celery	40	406
Seed, coriander	150	644
Seed, cumin	12	238
Seed, fœnugreek	278	1,087
Seed, hemp	111	350
Seed, rape	50	395
Linseed	116,670	401,742
Soap	83	4,867
Soap castile	4,963	10,056
Soap, stock	250	3,247
Stone, pumice	....	1,000
Tapioca	1	38

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES BY SAIL.

Auckland.

Gustav Adolph, 5,799 cs kauri gum

Calcutta

TO NEW YORK.

Palgrave, 2,000 bgs cutch, 989 bgs linseed, 1,365 bgs castor seed
Orealla, 1,406 bgs saltpeter, 93 cs indigo, 58 cs buttonlac
Doris, 1,315 bgs cutch
Struan, 1,307 bgs salipeter, 1,600 bgs cutch
Buckingham, 1,700 bgs saltpeter, 2,499 bgs cutch, 40 cs indigo, 100 cs button lac
Centennial, 3,530 bgs cutch, 300 cs button lac, 1,500 pkts turmeric
Daniel I Tenney, 486 bgs saltpeter 3,500 bgs cutch, 100 cs button lac
Austriana, 2,498 bgs saltpeter, 2,706 bgs cutch
George Skolfield, 1,488 bgs cutch, 9,666 bgs linseed, 300 cs shellac
Anglo American, 2,933 bgs saltpeter, 4,998 bgs cutch, 240 cs button lac, 200 cs castor oil, 1,600 bgs ginger
Thiora, 1,147 bgs saltpeter, 2,000 bgs cutch, 12,792 bgs linseed, 400 cs shellac

Cirgenti

TO WILMINGTON

Lydia Peschau, 450 tons seconds brimstone

TO CHARLESTON

Maria Galatola, 530 tons brimstone
Protettore, 570 tons brimstone

Hong Kong

TO NEW YORK

Pactolus, 190 cs gall nuts, 2,275 pcls cassia, 30 cs essential oil
Antoinette, 70 cs essential oils, 135 cs gall nuts

Licata

TO CHARLESTON

Sirena, 475 tons brimstone

Singapore

TO NEW YORK

Edward Kidder, 3,373 pcls gambier, 166 pcls cube gambier, 670 pcls tapioca flour, 852 pcls pearl tapioca, 1,080 pcls flake tapioca, 430 pcls white pepper, 841 pcls black pepper, 327 pcls sago flour, 2,008 pcls gum copal, 16 pcls nutmegs
Liguri, 8,003 pcls gambier, 2,030 pcls sago flour, 1,681 pcls gum copal, 108 cs cutch

TO BOSTON

Obed Baxter, 3,363 pcls gambier, 193 pcls cube gambier, 588 pcls pearl tapioca, 142 pcls pearl sago, 253 pcls flake tapioca, 420 pcls sago flour, 111 pcls tapioca flour, 49 pcls white pepper, 695 pcls gum copal, 2,000 bxs cutch

West Coast South America

TO CHARLESTON

Lake Simcoe,——bgs nitrate soda

TO NEW YORK

Stormy Petrel, bgs nitrate soda
Wachusett, bgs nitrate soda
Dryad,——bgs nitrate soda
St Kilda,——bgs nitrate soda
Moltke,——bgs nitrate soda
Republic,——bgs nitrate soda
E L Mayberry,——bgs nitrate soda
Minnie Brown,——bgs nitrate soda
Prince George,——bgs nitrate of soda
Lurline,——bgs nitrate soda
Woon Sung.——bgs nitrate soda
Grandee,——bgs nitrate sada

TO HAMPTON ROADS

Heronimus,——bgs nitrate soda
McGilvery,——bgs nitrate soda

TO PHILADELPHIA

Shun Lee,——bgs nitrate soda

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port & Name.	Sailed.	Last Reported.
Auckland.		
Gus Adolph	April 3	
Calcutta.		
Palgrave	March 7	
Orealla	March 15	St Helena, pr June 3
Doris	March 15	
Struan	April 6	
Buckingham	April 6	
Centennial	April 20	
D I Tenney	May 8	
Thiorva	May 10	
Austriana	May 23	
G W Skolfield	May 20	
A American	May 23	
Girgenti.		
L Peschau		Malta, May 7
M Galatola		
Protettore	May 25	
Hong Kong.		
Pactolus	Apr. 4	New Anjer, April 27
Antoinette	April 23	
Licata.		
Sirena		
Singapore.		
O Baxter	April 19	New Anjer, May 3
E Kidder	Apr 29	New Anjer, May 18
Liguri	May 2	
W. C. South America.		
Heronimus		
Stormy Petrel	March 26	
Wachusett		May sailing
Dryad	Apr 17	
Shun Lee	Apr 8	
St Kilda	March 16	
Moltke	Apr 10	
Republic		May sailing
E L Mayberry	May 3	
M Brown		May sailing
Prince George	Apr 18	
Lurline	Apr 28	
Woon Sung		May sailing
McGilvery		
Lake Simcoe		May sailing
Grandee		May sailing

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed Domestic Raw, in bbls, ₩ gal.	—@60
Boiled, in bbls	—@63
Calcutta, Raw, in bbls	—@60
Western on spot	—@58
Rapeseed, in bbls	62@64
Mustard	60@63
Cottonseed, Crude Prime	40@—
Crude, off quality	34@39
Yellow Summer Prime	48@50
Yellow Summer, off qual.	45@49
Yellow Summer, cooking	—@—
White Summer	47@48
Yellow Winter	58@60
White Winter	58@60
Soap stock	15½@1¾
Olive, Sicily	64@65
Spanish	64@66
Soap Stock	5@5¼
Palm, prime ₩ lb	5@5¼
Off quality	4@5
Cocoanut, Domestic	—@—
Ceylon	5½@5½
Cochin	6½@—
Cuban	5¼@5½
Castor, No. 2	—@—
No. 3	11@11½
Poppy	55@57
Rosin, first run ₩ gal.	—@9
Second run	—@11
Third run	—@14
Fourth run	—@17

Animal and Fish Oils.

Whale, natural winter ₩ gal.	45@46
Bleached winter	47@48
extra bleached winter	49@50
Bleached spring	46@47
Sperm, natural winter	75@76
Bleached winter	80@82
Natural spring	69@71
Bleached spring	74@76
Sea elephant, bleached winter	55@56
Unbleached winter	50@51
Lard, prime city	54@—
prime, western	53@55
Extra No. 1	50@52
No. 1	41@42
No. 2	38@40
Menhaden, prime crude	23@25
Prime southern	21@23
Brown strained	30@32
Light strained	31@32
Extra bleached white	40@41
Bleached winter	34@38
Bank	28@29
Straits	29@30
Herring	—@—
Oleo	—@—
Cod, Domestic, prime	32@35
Black Fish, Crude	—@—
Natural	—@—
Bleached Winter	—@—
Degras, English	2¾@2¾
French	—@—
Tallow, Prime	48@50
Neatsfoot, Prime	57@60
No. 1	45@55
Elaine Red	36@39
Saponified Red ₩ lb	4¾@5

Mineral Oils.

Paraffine, High viscosity ₩	18@21
28@24 gravity	11½@12
25 gravity	10½@11
28 gravity	8½@9
Red Paraffine, 21 @22 gravity	14@14½
22½@23 gravity	12@13
Neutral filtered, 32 grav., bloomless	18@20
white, 35 gravity	33@35
32@34 gravity, bloomless	10@18
32 gravity, wool grade	13@15
West Virginia, natural, 29 gravity	23@25
Franklin, natural, 32 gravity	—@—
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity	7@8
Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c. t.	8@9
29 gravity, 15 cold test	8½@9¼
29 gravity, zero	—@—
Summer	6@7
Cylinder, light filtered	15@20
dark filtered	14@21
extra cold test	—@—
dark steam refined	10@18

Oil Cake.

Calcutta cake, city ₩ ton	—@—
City domestic	—@—
Western, in bags	—@23 50
Cottonseed cake at Memphis	—@—
do do New Orleans	22 00@—

Oil Meal.

State domestic meal ₩ ton	26 00@27 00
Cottonseed meal at Memphis	—@—
do do New Orleans	22 50@—

Wax Candles, Lard Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude, 124@126 m p ₩ lb	4¼@4½
128@130 m. p	4¾@5
refined 135 m. p	8¼@8¾
Candles, Paraffine, 4s and 6s	7½@11
12s	7½@12
Adamantine, 6s, 16 oz	9@10
14 oz	8@9
12 oz	7@8
12s, 16 oz	10@11
14 oz	9@10
12 oz	8@9
Patent sperm, 4s and 6s	36@37
Sperm, 4s and 6s	26@27
Stearic acid	10@11
Spermaceti	24@26
Lard	6 30@7 80
Stearine	6@7½
Tallow	—@4 3-16

Naval Stores.

Sp. turpentine	37½@38	I	1 70@—
St'd rosin	1 10@—	K	1 80@—
G'd st'd	1 12½@—	M	1 95@2 05
E	1 20@—	N	2 15@2 20
F	1 30@1 35	W G	2 35@—
G	1 45@—	W W	2 55@—
H	1 50@—		

Paints, Varnishes, Etc

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

American Dry White Lead ₩ lb	6¾@7
Pure White Lead, in oil	7@7¼
English White Lead, in oil	8½@8¾
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls	7½ less 4 ₩ ct
G S, 25 bbls	7½ 2 ₩ ct
G S, 10 bbls	7½ 1 ₩ ct
R S, 50 bbls	6¾ 4 ₩ ct
R S, 25 bbls	6¾ 2 ₩ ct
R S, 10 bbls	6¾ 1 ₩ ct
Antwerp R S, 50 bbls	6¾ 4 ₩ ct
R S, 25 bbls	6¾ 2 ₩ ct
R S, 10 bbls	6¾ 1 ₩ ct
G S, 50 bbls	6⅞ 4 ₩ ct
G S, 25 bbls	6⅞ 2 ₩ ct
G S, 10 bbls	6⅞ 1 ₩ ct
G S in poppy oil	10½@10⅝
R S in poppy oil	8¾@9¼
French in Varnish	16@20
American Extra Dry	4¼@4¾
Off color	4@4¼
In oil	6¼@6¾
In varnish	14@18¾
L. Z. O. German zinc	5¾@5
China white	10½@12
Flake white	10½@12
Crumnitz white	15@20

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine No. 40 ₩ lb	3 10@4 20
Crocus martus, imported	1½@2¼
Standard American	1½@2¼
Colcothar	3½@6
Indian red, American	3½@6¼
Standard American	2@3
English	5½@7
Tuscan red, English	9½@11
Turkey red, English	9½@14
Litharge, English flake	½@9½
American powdered	6½@6¾
Red lead, English	8½@9
American	6¾@7
Orange mineral, English	8¾@9½
French	9¼@9¾
German	8¾@9¼
American	8@8½
Rose pink, English	9@9½
American	8@—
Vermilion, imported English	82@85
Am. quicksilver, bulk	60@—
Am. quicksilver, bags	61@—
Chinese	88@90
Trieste	75@77
American	11½@12
Artificial	8@35
Venetian red,	1 40@1 50
English prime	1 40@1 50
second qunility	1 05@1 25
American	1 00@1 35

YELLOWS.

Chrome yellow	10@25
Ocher, Rochelle	1 35@1 50
Washed Dutch	5@—
Washed French	1½@2¼
Washed Nat Oxford, Lump	6½@6¾
Washed Nat Oxford, Powd'r	7@7¼
Golden	3½@4
Domestic	¾@1¼
Domestic, for O C & W P	¾@1

GREENS.

Chrome, Chemically pure	22@26
Extra	12@13
Super	9@11½
Common	—@8
Paris, Pure	20@—
In pulp	11@12
French Verdigris	40@42

BLUES.

Chinese Blue	45@50
Prussian Blue	30@35
Soluble Blue	40@55
Ultramarine Blue	7@25
Celestial Blue	5½@8
Blue verditer	25@30
refiners'	60@70

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered	5@6¼
burnt lumps	1¾@3½
raw powdered	5@6¼
raw lumps	1¾@3½
American, burnt & powdered	1½@1¾
raw	1½@1¾
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered	3½@4
burnt lumps	2½@3
raw and powdered	3½@4
raw lumps	2½@2¾
American, burnt	1½@1¾
raw	1½@1¾
Vandyke brown, English	6@8
American	3@3¾
Spanish brown	½@1

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white ₩ ton	19 00@20 00
foreign floated	19 00@21 00
domestic floated	26 00@32 00
off color	12 50@14 00
Chalk	2 60@—
kiln dried ₩ 100 lbs	45@—
air dried	33@35
China clay ₩ ton	13 50@18 00
Cobalt oxide	2 60@2 90
Feldspar ₩ ton	15 00@—
Silex	14 00@25 00
Whiting, commercial ₩ 100 lbs	45@55
gilders'	60@70
Paris white, English cliffstone	1 05@1 15
American	65@80
French talc	1¼@1¼
terra alba	72½@85
American terra alba No. 1	70@75
No. 2	38@40
Blanc fix ₩ lb	2½@3
Dentists' plaster ₩ bbl	1 35@1 50
Calcined plaster ₩ bbl	1 25@1 50
Marble dust ₩ bbl	90@1 00
Pumice stone, original cks ₩ lb	1¾@2
selected lumps in bbls	3½@—
powdered pure in bbls	2½@2½
Rotten stone original cks	4½@5½
selected lumps	6@10
powdered, in bbls	3½@3½
Rubbing stone	@7
Bronze powder	—@—
Brocades	45@1 00
Smalt, German blue	15@—
super black	—@—
Putty bulk	1¾@2½
bladders	2@2½
tins	—@2½

Glues.

Extra white ₩ lb	17@20
Medium white	13@15
Cabinet	12@14
Low grade	8@10
Foot stock, white	9¼@13½
brown	4@8
Irish	12½@14½
French	9½@22½
English	10½@15

Metallic Paints.

Brown ₩ ton	$18 00@25 00
Red	27 50@32 50
Yellow	27 50@32 50

Colors in Oil.

Black coach, Japan ₩ lb	18½@20
in oil	12@13
Drop black	8½@14½
Ivory black	8½@14½
Lamp black	12@20
Chinese blue	35@40
Prussian blue	30@45
Ultramarine blue	12@18
Burnt sienna	7@14
Raw sienna	7@14
Burnt umber	7@11
Raw umber	7@11
Vandyke brown	7@12½
Chrome green	8@14
Paris green	16@18½
English drop black	12½@14
American drop black	7½@10
Frankfort drop black	25@30
Lampblack, prime	27½@31
medium	19½@28
2d quality	13@19
low grade	6¼@10
Naphtha, black	60@—
Fine calcined velvet black	16@25
Medium calcined velvet black	12@15

Varnish Gums.

Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned	37½@40
Zanzibar, bold white	95@95
medium white	75@80
bean and pea	45@50
Manila, pale	17@20
bright amber	13@15
standard	9@10¾
Damar, Batavia	19@21
Kauri, standard	13¾@16
No. 2	12@14
hard scraped	22@24
light hard scraped	28@30
picture quality	65@70
pale and fine selected	42@65
Sandarac	22@30
Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	4½@5¼
sandy	4@5
Egyptian	8@9

Glass.

PLATE AND WINDOW.

FRENCH SINGLE.

Prices per Fifty Feet.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10x15	$10 50	$ 9 00	$ 8 50	$ 8 00
11x14 to 16x24	11 50	10 75	10 25	9 75
18x22 to 20x30	15 50	14 00	13 00	12 50
15x36 to 24x30	16 50	15 00	13 50	....
24x36 to 24x38	17 75	16 20	14 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	19 00	17 50	15 25	....
26x46 to 30x50	21 00	19 50	17 00	....
30x52 to 30x54	22 00	20 25	18 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	23 00	21 25	19 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	24 00	22 75	21 00	....
24x36 to 26x28	26 00	25 00	23 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	26 50	24 50	23 00	....

FRENCH DOUBLE.

Prices per Fifty Feet.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10x15	$13 00	12 50	$12 00	$11 50
11x14 to 16x24	16 00	15 00	14 50	....
18x22 to 20x30	20 50	19 50	18 50	....
15x36 to 24x30	22 00	20 75	19 50	....
26x28 to 24x36	25 00	23 00	21 50	....
26x36 to 30x50	28 00	26 50	24 50	....
30x52 to 30x54	30 00	28 00	26 00	....
30x56 to 30x56	31 00	30 00	28 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	32 50	31 00	29 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	33 50	32 00	....

Discounts:—80@80 & 5 for S & D.

AMERICAN SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10x15	$10 50	$ 9 00	$ 8 50	$ 8 00
11x14 to 16x24	11 50	10 75	10 25	9 75
18x22 to 20x30	15 50	14 00	13 00	12 50
15x36 to 24x30	16 50	15 00	13 50	....
26x28 to 24x36	17 75	16 25	14 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	19 00	17 50	15 25	....
26x46 to 30x50	21 00	19 50	17 00	....
30x52 to 30x54	22 00	20 25	18 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	23 00	21 25	19 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	24 00	22 75	21 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	26 50	24 50	23 00	....

AMERICAN DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10x55	$13 00	$12 50	$11 00	$10 00
11x14 to 16x24	16 00	15 00	13 50	12 00
18x22 to 20x30	20 50	19 50	18 00	....
15x36 to 24x30	22 00	20 75	18 75	....
26x28 to 24x36	25 00	23 00	21 00	....
26x36 to 26x44	26 00	25 00	22 50	....
26x46 to 30x50	28 00	26 50	23 75	....
30x52 to 30x54	30 00	28 00	25 25	....
30x56 to 34x56	31 00	30 00	27 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	32 50	31 00	28 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	33 50	30 00	....

Discounts:—80@80 & 10.

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, in bond ₩ lb	2 05@2 25
duty paid (cases)	3 05@3 25
as wanted	3 15@3 30
powdered	4 15@4 25
Morphine	2 40@2 70
foreign	2 25@2 40

Quinine.

Quinine, American ₩ oz.	32@39
English	—@—
French	—@—
German	24@35
Cinchonidia, American	4@5
foreign	2@3
Quinidia, German	24@29

Miscellaneous.

Acid benzoic, German ₩ lb.	52@55
English ₩ oz.	11@12
boracic purified ₩ lb.	20@—
refined	14½@14¾
flaky	14@—
carbolic, pure crystals bot	32@35
drums	27@29
citric, domestic	44@—
foreign	43½@44
salicylic, bulk & boxes	1 20@1 25
Alcohol, 94 p ct, free per gal.	1 98@2 08
refi'd wood, 95 p ct	95@—
92 p ct	90@—
98 p ct	1 00@1 10
Inodorous	1 50@1 60
Cologne spirits, 188 p t	2 18@2 28
Ambergris gray	22 50@30 00
black	9 00@12 00
Ammonia carb, foreign	7¾@8
domestic	8@8¼
Bay rum imp, bulk	1 95@2 00
Barbadoes tar	38@40
Borax, refined city, bbls ₩ lb.	9¼@9¾
Cal., bbls	@9¼
concentrated	7¾@8½
powdered	8½@9
Bromine	37@38
Burgundy pitch	2½@3
Cantharides, Russian	1 10@1 17½
Chinese	30@35
Calomel, domestic	70@72
English	1 05@1 10
Castile soap, white	10½@12
green, pure	6½@9
mottled ordinary	4½@4¾
pure	5½@6
Chian turpentine ₩ oz.	45@—
Chloroform	35@—
Colocynth apples, Trieste ₩ lb.	31@42
pressed	—@—
Spanish	24@28
Cacao butter	30@31
Chloral hydrate, crystals	1 55@—
plates	1 25@—
Corrosive sublimate	67@69
Cuttlefish bone, Trieste	18@20
Dragon's blood mass	20@28
reed	40@45
Ergot, Spanish	35@40
German	22@25
Gelatine English	50@60
French	30@—
American	85@—
Glucose	2¾@3¼
Grape sugar	2¾@3
Glycerine, German, refined, dms	20@—
Amer'n, ref. bbls & cs	21@23
No. 1	19@21
Glycerine, crude	11@12
Guarana, whole	1 15@1 17½
Powdered	1 20@1 25
Iceland moss	4½@5
Indian hemp (Canabis In)	7@10
Insect powder	30@40
Irish moss	6½@12
Isinglass, Russian	3 50@3 75
American ordinary	70@75
prime	90@1 50
Iodine, re-sublimed	3 50@—
Licorice paste, domestic	13@29
foreign	24@29
Lupulin, American ₩ lb	—@60
German	30@—
Lycopodium, prime	33@36
Manna, large flake	75@—
Small flake	31@33
Sorts	25@28
Menthol	1 45@1 75
Musk, true grain ₩ oz	40 00@42 00
Tonquin pods	25 00@26 00
Canton grains	20@1 00
Nitrate barium ₩ lb	7@7¼
Strontia ₩ lb	8½@9¼
Nux vomica, pockets ₩ lb	4@5
Oil, Almond, sweet	20@38
Myrbane, American	16@18
English	16@18
German	—@—
Sesame ₩ bbl	70@75
Castor, city, bbls & cases	14½@15¼
Cod liver Norwegian ₩ bbl	21 50@26 00
Newf'land ₩ gal	60@65
Phosphorus ₩ lb	70@75
Precip, red	85@87
White	90@98
Precipitated chalk, Eng. bk	4½@5
bbls	7@—
Potassium, bromide, bulk	33@34
glass	42@43
Iodide, bulk	2 65@2 70
glass	2 73@2 78
Quicksilver	65@66
Sago, pearl	3½@3
Flour	3½@4
Sugar of milk cob	16@17
Powdered	16@17
Sulphur, roll	—@2¾
Flour	—@2
Salicine	1 75@1 90
Tamarinds ₩ keg	—@2 75
Venice turpentine ₩ lb	18@20
Wax, brown southern	26@27
State	25@28
White, pure	40@45
Japan	10½@—
Carnauba	14@16
Ceresin	10½@11

Balsams.

Copaiba, Angostura ₩ lb	65@70
Para	60@65
Central American	52@57
Fir, Canada ₩ gal	2 10@2 25
Oregon	90@1 10
Peru ₩ lb	90@1 00
Tolu	28@30

Barks.

Angostura ₩ lb	12@14
Bayberry	5@7
Buckthorn	5@7
Cascara Sagrada	9@20
Cascarilla	4@5
Canella	7@8
Cinchona, red	25@28
yellow	12@22
Coto	60@55
Elm, common	7@10
selected	12@14
Loxa	—@—
Oak, white	3½@—
red	3½@—
Orange peel, West Indian	5½@—
Ma'[illegible]ne	5@10
Curaçoa	7@8
Prickly ash	10@—
Pomegranate (of root)	10@25
Quebracho	12@—
Sassafras	4@5
Simaruba	13@16
Soap, whole	4½@4½
crushed	5½@6

Beans.

Vanilla, Mexican ₩ lb	3 50@10 00
Bourbon	3 50@9 00
Tonka, Angostura	1 35@1 40
Surinams	—@1 00
Para	80@1 90
Calabar	20@25
St. Ignatius	15@—

Berries.

Cubeb ₩ lb	1 50@1 75
Juniper	2½@3
Fish (Cocculus Ind)	4@4
Laurel	5@—
Prickly ash	16@18

Essential Oils.

Anise ₩ lb	1 52½@1 55
Almond (bitter)	2 50@6 75
Bay, ₩ bottle of 22 ozs	6 00@—
Bay oil, ₩ lb	3 62½@4 25
Bergamot	1 90@2 12½
Black pepper	65@5 50
Cajeput	65@70
Camphor	6½@11
Caraway, seed	1 95@1 40
chaff	40@52
Cassia	1 10@1 12½
Citronella	31@33
Clove	1 25@1 35
Copaiba	90@1 00
Croton	95@1 00
Cubebs	14 00@14 50
Cumin, American	3 00@4 50
Fennel	85@—
seed	1 50@—
Geranium, Turkish	3 00@3 50
rose, French	8 00@9 50
Gingergrass	2 25@—
Juniper, once rect	—@1 10
twice rect	1 75@2 10
wood	27@37
Lavender, garden	70@85
flowers	2 25@2 75
Lemon	1 00@1 40
Lemongrass	70@—
Neroli, bigarade	40 00@55 00
Portugal	27 50@—
Petale	50 00@60 00
Nutmeg	2 10@2 35
Orange, sweet	1 15@1 45
bitter	2 50@3 00
Origanum	18@20
Peppermint, tin cans	1 80@2 20
cases	2 60@2 75
Pennyroyal	95@1 00
Rose, ordinary ₩ oz	4 25@4 75
special brands	4 50@5 25
Rosemary, Trieste ₩ lb	55@—
French	—@—
Flowers	70@—

Sandalwood		2 25	@10 50
Sassafras		39	@ 42
Spearmint		2 00	@ 2 25
Tanzy		1 75	@ 2 00
Thyme, red		21	@ 22½
white		90	@ 1 10
Wintergreen		1 75	@ 1 80
Wormseed		1 25	@ —
Wormwood		4 00	@ 4 50

Flowers.

Arnica	℔	5	@ 7½
Chamomile, German		11	@ 25
Roman		18	@ 22
Insect		35	@ 45
Lavender		3½@	7
Rosemary		15	@ 20
Saffron, American		25	@ 28
Alicante		6 50	@ 8 50
Valencia		13 00	@15 00

Gums.

Aloes, Cape	℔	5	@ 5½
Barbadoes		15	@ 20
Curacoa		3½@	4¼
Socotrine		32	@ 40
Arabic, 1st picked		84½@	97
2d picked		70	@ 72
3d picked		64½@	67
4th picked		54½@	57
Sorts		45	@ 60
Siftings		25	@ 40
Senegal, picked		50	@ 52
sorts		30	@ 36
		8½@	9
Asafœtida		25	@ 40
Benzoin		32	@ —
Camphor, refined, in bbls		—	@ 73
in cases		—	@ —
Chicle		40	@ —
Euphorbium		15	@ 17
Gamboge pipe and block		56	@ 58
Gedda, siftings		18	@ 20
sorts		—	@ —
Guaiac		28	@ 35
Kino		10	@ 11
Mastic		72	@ 75
Myrrh		20	@ 40
Olibanum, tears		15	@ 18
sorts		6½@	7½
Sandrac		19	@ 20
Scammony, Aleppo		25	@2 50
Virgin		7 50	@ —
Tragacanth	Aleppo, 1st flake	46	@ 49
	2d flake	39	@ 42
	3d flake	34	@ 38
	Turkey, 1st flake	70	@ 75
	2d flake	52½@	55
	3d flake	40	@ 45

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	℔	9	@ 11
Althea		8	@ 10
Belladonna		12	@ 15
Buchu, short		5	@ 7
long		15	@ 17
Coca		20	@ 30
Damiana		17	@ 19
Digitalis		6	@ 9
Eucalyptus		4	@ 5½
Grindelia robusta		12	@ 14
Henbane (hyosciamus)		9	@ 12
Horehound		6	@ 8
Jaborandi		15	@ 20
Laurel		3½@	4
Lobelia		4	@ 7
Matico		18	@ 20
Marjoram, German		14	@ 20
French		12	@ —
Prince's pine		—	@ 8
Rose, red		1 25	@1 40
pale		45	@ 50
Rosemary		3	@ 4
Sage, Italian		2	@ 5
Senna, Alex. nat		19	@ 20
siftings		16	@ 17
garbled and sifted		24	@ 25
Tinnivelly		7	@ 20
Thyme		4½@	10
Uva Ursi		4	@ 5
Yerba Santa		10	@ 12

Roots.

Aconite	℔	10½@	11
Alkanet		7	@ 8
Althea, whole		14	@ 14½
cut		18	@ 22
Angelica, German		10	@ 12
American		9	@ 10
Arrowroot, Bermuda		31	@ 35
St. Vincent, bbls&cns		6½@	7
Jamaica		10	@ 11
		7½@	8
Arnica		8	@ 12
Belladonna		5	@ 6
Blood		7½@	8
Burdock		18	@ 20
Calamus, bleached		7	@ 10
unble'd, split & peeled		15	@ 17
Canada snake, select		—	@ 10
Colchicum		10	@ 12
Colombo		11	@ 12
Culvers		10½@	11
Dandelion, German		11	@ 12
American cut		5	@ 5½
Elecampane		2	@ 2½
Galangal		4½@	4¾
Gentian		2 35	@2 65
Ginseng		15	@ 17
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		17½@	18
American, bleached		17½@	18
Longon, bleached		25	@ 28
Golden seal		8½@	9
Hellebore, white, powdered		5½@	7
whole		1 85	@1 95
Ipecac, Rio		10½@	12
Jalap		18	@ 20
Kava Kava		12	@ 15
Lady slipper		40	@ 50
Lovage, American		19	@ 20
German		5	@ 7
Licorice, ordinary		12½@	20
selected, in bdls		6	@ 8
Mandrake		11	@ 13
Orris, Florentine		48	@ 75
finger		5½@	6
Verona		18	@ 20
Pareira brava		16	@ 18
Pellitory		25	@ 30
Pink		8	@ 10
Rhatany		35	@ 80
Rhubarb, whole		45	@1 75
cut		26	@ 35
Sarsaparilla, Honduras		6	@ 7
Mexican		6	@ —
American		35	@ 40
Senega, Southern		35	@ 40
Western		23	@ 25
Serpentaria, Texas		8	@ 10
Stillingia		—	@ 5
Squills, ordinary		5	@ 6
white, prime		10	@ 11
Valerian, German		6	@ 7
Belgian		—	@ 17
English		10	@ 11
Vermont		7	@ 9
Yellow dock			

Seeds.

Anise, Italian	℔	8	@ 11
Spanish		—	@ 12
star		24	@ 28
Canary, Sicily		2¾@	3
Smyrna		2½@	2¾
Spanish		3@	3½
Caraway, Dutch		4½@	5
German		—	@ —
Cardamom, Alleppy		60	@ 90
Malabar		55	@ 90
Mangalore		70	@ 1 50
		10	@ 10½
Celery		—	@ 25
Colchicum		3½@	4
Coriander, English		4½@	5
French		4	@ — 4½
German			
Cummin		8	@ 9
Fennel, German		8	@ 10
Fenugreek		2½@	2¾
Guinea grains		8	@ 8½
Hemp, Russian		2½@	2¾
Smyrna		—	@ —
Lobelia		25	@ 30
Millet, domestic	℔ bush.	1 10	@ —
foreign	℔ ℔.	2½@	2½
Mustard, California yellow		2¾@	3
brown		3½@	4
Dutch		—	@ —
English		4½@	5
Trieste brown		5½@	7
Poppy, white		12	@ 14
Quince, German		28	@ 35
Russian		20	@ 22
Rape, domestic		3½@	4
English		4½@	4¾
German		3½@	4

Shellac.

D. C.	℔ ℔.	26½@	27
Octagon B		—	@ 21
V. S. O		20½@	21
Diamond I		21	@ 21½
S. S		19	@ 21
Garnet, A C		13¾@	14½
T. N. quality		17	@ 18
Natives		17	@ 18
Button		20	@ 27
Bleached		22	@ 23

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia	℔ ℔.	6½@	3¾
China		4½@	—
Saigon, rolls		24	@22
broken		20	@21
chips		6	@ 8
buds			@11
Cloves, prime Zanzibar		16	@16½
Amboyna		24	@25
stems		5½@	—
Ginger, African		4¾@	4½
Calcutta		3¾@	3¾
Cochin		4½@	16
Mace, Batavia		68	@70
Banda		—	@75
Penang		75	@80
Nutmegs, 110's		63	@65
Pepper, Singapore		14	@14½
West Coast		13½@	14½
Acheen, prime		13	@14
Penang, white		21	@22
Singapore, white		24	@25
red, Zanzibar		8	@ 8½
Bombay		7	@—
Pimento, prime		6½@	7

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 36 ℔ cent		1 20	@1 25
refined, high test		1 1½@	1 25
Bleach, over 35 ℔ cent		1 50	@1 75
Saltcake		50	@ 62½
Soda ash, carb, 48 per cent		1 22½@	1 37½
high test		1 12½@	1 15
Caustic, 48 ℔ cent		1 20	@1 32½
high test		1 12½@	1 15
Newcastle, 48 per cent		1 25	@1 37½
high test		1 15	@1 20
Soda bicarb, English		2 10	@2 35
American		2 00	@2 50
carbonate		1 75	@1 80
caustic, 60 ℔ cent		2 37½@	4 00
70 ℔ cent		2 12½@	2 25
74 ℔ cent		2 12½@	2 25
76 ℔ cent		2 17½@	2 25
sal, English		85	@ 90
American		75	@ 85

Acids.

Acid, acetic		2	@ 2¼
chemically pure		16	@ 17
pure		5½@	8½
oxalic		9½@	10¼
sulphuric, 60 deg		90	@ 95
66 deg		95	@1 20
muriatic, 18 deg		1 15	@1 20
20 deg		1 30	@1 50
22 deg		1 40	@1 80
nitric, 36 deg		4	@ 5½
38 deg		4½@	6
40 deg		5	@ 6½
42 deg		5½@	
tartaric, crystals		34½@	38
powdered		35½@	37

Ammonias, Potashes and Fertilizing Chemicals.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts	℔ ℔.	4	@ 4¼
pearl		5	@ 5½
Potash, chlorate, English		13¾@	14¾
powdered		14½@	15
carb		4 70	@ 5½
caustic		7½@	8
cyanide, fused		39	@ 40
obl m'uie salt 48@50%		—	@ 1 20
sulphate of, basis 90%		2 30	@ 2 35
Kainit, 23% S. of P. ℔ ton		9 75	@11 00
Aqua ammonia (in cbys) 16% ℔ ℔.		3½@	3¾
18%		—	@ 4¾
20%		—	@ 6
22%		6	@ 7
26%		10	@ 11
Ammonia, sal, rough		6½@	7½
white		7¾@	8
lump		8½@	9
sulphate		3 10	@ 3 15
Potash muriate, ℔ 100 ℔		1 80	@ 1 87½
st eamer		—	@—

AMMONIATES, ETC.:

Azotine, ℔ unit		2 35	@ 2 40
Blood, dried, red, ℔ unit, west		2 40	@ 2 45
low grade, ℔ unit		2 35	@ 2 37½
Bones, rough, ℔ ton		20 00	@23 00
ground, ℔ ton		25 00	@28 00
Bone black, refuse, ℔ ton		19 00	@20 00
Kieserite		7 00	@ 7 50
Menhaden guano		24 50	@25 00
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Charleston		5 00	@ 7 00
Phosphate rock, ground		11 00	@11 50
Acid phosphate, 14% per unit		80	@ 82½

Miscellaneous.

Acetate of lime, gray		1¾@	1⅞
brown		95	@ 1 00
Alum, lump		1¾@	1⅞
ground		1¾@	2
Cake		1¼@	1¼
Argols, crude Oporto		—	@ —
plate		23	@ 24
half refined		24	@ —
Arsenic, white		3	@ 3¼
red		7	@ 8
Brimstone crude, best 2ds		20 00	@20 50
3ds		18 75	@19 50
Copperas		60	@ —
powdered		1¾@	1¼
Cream tartar, crystals, 99 p. c		23	@ —
powdered, 99 p. c		24½@	—
Glauber salts		75	@ 80
Epsom salts		1 15	@ 1 20
Nitrate of lead		9	@ 10
soda		1 92½@	2
Rochelle salts		24	@ 25
Sugar lead, brown		7½@	8
white		12	@ 13½
Saltpeter, crude		5½@	6½
refined		6	@ 8
Vitriol, blue ordinary		5½@	6¾
extra		—	@ 7

Dyestuffs.

Acid picric best crystals	℔ ℔.	50	@ 55
Albumen prime egg		70	@ 75
imported blood		19	@ 22½
domestic blood		17	@ 19
No. 1½ blood		—	@ —
Alizarine		19	@ 21
Annatto		10	@ 25
seed		4	@ 6
Archil weed		7	@ 15
Aurine		58	@ —
Barbary root, cut		4	@ —
Bichromate of potash, Scotch		11½@	12½
American		11½@	12½
Bichromate of soda		9½@	11
Carmine of indigo		40	@ —
Cochineal, Teneriffe silver		30	@ 32
black		30	@ 32
gray black		33	@ 35
Mexican		—	@ —
ammoniac		—	@ 37
Cudbear, French		12	@ —
concentrated		25	@ —
English		12	@ 30
Cutch, slab		7¼@	7¾
bag		5½@	5¾
Dextrine		5½@	5¾
Divi divi	℔ ton.	40 00	@60 00
Fullers earth, lump	℔ ℔	90	@ 95
powdered		1¾@	2
Flavine		27	@ 28
Fustic stick	℔ ton	20 00	@26 00
Gambier	℔ ℔	6¼@	6½
Garancine		8½@	9
Indigo, Bengal, low grade		80	@ 85
medium		1 10	@ 1 20
high grade		1 25	@ 1 40
Caracas		—	@ —
Kurpahs		75	@ 1 05
Gautemalas		60	@ 75
Manila		70	@ 75
Madras		65	@ 85
Indigotine		3 00	@ 4 00
Lac dye		9	@ 15
Logwood stick	℔ ton	22 00	@36 00
Madder, Dutch	℔ ℔	7½@	8½
French		5	@ 7
Myrobalans		2	@ 2½
Muriate of tin		8	@ 13
Nitrate of iron, commercial		1¾@	2
true		4½@	5
Nutgalls, blue Alleppo		13½@	14
Chinese		—	@ 16½
Oxymuriate of antimony		4	@ 6
Persian berries		15	@ 17
Prussiate of potash, Am. yellow		17½@	18
red		42	@ 45
Scotch yel.		19	@ 20
red		42	@ 45
German yel.		19	@ —
red		42	@ 45
Prussiate of soda		17½@	18
Phosphate of soda		7	@ 8
Safflower		—	@ —
Sago flour		3½@	3¼
Salts of tartar		6½@	7
Soluble oil		—	@ 6
Sumac, Sicily prime	℔ ton.	60 00	@65 00
Virginia		46 00	@50 00
Starch, corn	℔ ℔	2¾@	2⅝
potato		4½@	4⅝
wheat		5¾@	6
Stannate of soda, 50% soluble		—	@ 15
Stannate of soda, 40% soluble		—	@ 12
25% soluble		—	@ 9
20% soluble		—	@ 8
Tin crystals		15½@	16½
Turmeric root, Alleppy		3	@ 3½
Bengal		—	@ —
Corringa		3	@ 3¼
powdered		5	@ 6
Ultramarine, imported		20	@ 30
American		5	@ 16
Vanadiate, ammonium		90	@ 1 00
Woad, English		9	@ 10
COAL TAR COLORS:			
Alizarine		19	@ 21
Aniline oil		18	@ 24
salt, crystals		16	@ 18
cake		20	@ 21
Bismarck brown		50	@ 75
Eosine		2 40	@ 3 00
Fast red		50	@ 65
Fast yellow—acid		75	@ 1 50
Fuchsine crystals		1 25	@ 1 75
Hoffman's violet—3B		1 75	@ 2 50
Methylene blues		4 50	@ 6 75
Methyl violets—2R		1 50	@ 2 00
2B		1 50	@ 2 00
B		1 50	@ 2 00
Nicholson (alkali) blue—3B		2 25	@ 3 00
5B		3 75	@ 4 00
Red shade		2 00	@ 2 25
Nigrosine		1 00	@ 2 00
Orange A—II		40	@ 65
Safranine		1 75	@ 2 25
Scarlet R		45	@ 55
RR		50	@ 65
RRR		70	@ 75
Soluble blue—green shade		2 00	@ 3 50

These prices are for colors of standard purity in original packages. Reduced colors can be obtained at irregular and very much reduced figures.

CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC.:

Barwood	℔ ℔	1¾@	2¾
Camwood		4½@	8
Fustic, com		1¾@	1¼
Cuban		1¼@	1½
Green ebony		3½@	4
Hypernic		3½@	4¼
Logwood, Campeachy		2 @	2½
Laguna		2½@	2¾
Nicwood		2 @	3
Peachwood		3½@	3¾
Quercitron		1¾@	—
Redwood		2 @	3
Red sanders		— @	3

EXTRACTS:

Archil	℔ ℔	18	@ 20
concentrated		21	@ 25
Black oak		23½	@ 23¾
Barberry, French		28	@ 30
Chestnut		3½@	4¼
Chestnut oak		3½@	—
Refi'd sedimentless hemlock		4½@	6
Prime hemlock		2½@	3
Fustic, solid		10¾@	—
liquid, 51 deg		7½@	9
Indigo extract		7½@	14
Logwood, solid		10 @	10½
liquid, 51 deg		6¾@	7
42 deg		5½@	6
Persian berries, French		24 @	26
Sumac Extract		3¾@	6¼

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	1888.	1887.	1886.
CHEMICALS.			
Bleaching powder	1 85	1 87½	1 46
Caustic soda, 70%	2 22½	2 42½	2 50
Caustic soda, 60%	2 40	2 70	2 70
Sal soda	95	80	86
Soda ash, 48% carb	1 25	1 22½	1 40
Soda ash, 48% caustic	1 22½	1 17½	1 32
Soda ash, 48-53% N. C	1 12½	1 10	1 24
Soda alkali, 58% B. M	1 12½	1 20	1 28
Soda nitrate	2 00	2 25	2 45
Brimstone	$21 00	$18 75	21 50
Cream tartar	32	34¼	34¼
Muriate of potash	1 75	1 70	1 68
Chlorate of potash	15	15¼	16¼
Kainit	8 75	7 25	6 80
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	5¾	5¾	7
Litharge	6	5¾	5¾
Paris green	18¾	17	16
Orange mineral	8	7¾	8
Ven. red, English	1 40	1 40	1 40
Ven. red, American	1 00	1 00	1 00
Barytes	$16 00	$16 00	$18 50
Whiting, Commercial	45	40	36
DRUGS.			
Opium	$2 65	$4 37½	$2 75
Morphine, domestic	2 25	2 95	2 10
Quinine, German	32	43	60
Quinine, domestic	43	52	65
Cinchonidia, domestic	5	8	15
Alcohol	2 22	2 05	2 10
Borax, city	8¼	6⅝	7½
Beans, tonka (Ang)	1 35	1 35	1 72
Cubebs	1 50	80	95
Cuttle'ish	21	12½	13½
Glycerine, American	17½	19½	15½
Oil, castor, city cs.	14	17	17
Oil, codliver, Nor	22 00	28 00	30 00
Quicksilver	57	52½	50
Oil, bergamot	2 60	1 40	2 25
Oil, cassia	72½	70	72
Oil, cubebs	13 00	10 00	8 50
Oil, peppermint, tins	2 00	2 66	3 50
Oil, sassafras	46	35	34
Aloes, cape	5¾	5¾	7
Asafœtida	9¼	9	11½
Gum arabic, 1st picked	84½	92½	82½
Gum arabic, sorts	52	57½	40
Camphor bbls	25	23¼	23
Shellac, D C	18	16½	16
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	24	32½	32
Senega So	46	28	52
Golden Seal root	40	16	13
Ipecac	1 67½	2 25	85
Canary seed, Smyrna	2¾	2¼	2¾
Caraway seed, Dutch	6	8¼	10¼
Coriander, English	4	4¾	4½
Mustardseed, Cal. yel	3¼	4½	6¼
Mustards'd, Trieste br	6	7	5½
Rapeseed, English	3	3¾	3¼
Rapeseed, German	3¼	3⅞	3⅞
OILS.			
Linseed, domestic	56	49	43
Cottonseed, prime S.Y	47	42½	32
Olive, Sicily	67	68	74
Cocoanut, Ceylon	5¼	5⅝	5½
Lard, prime city	64	54	47
Menhaden, prime cde	25	21½	22
Whale, bleached win'r	43	40	42
Sperm, bleached win'r	73	73	92
Paraffine, 25 gravity	10½	8	10½
Black, 29 gr. 15°	8½	8	8¾
Oil cake, western	24 00	22 00	25 00
Spirits turpentine	36¼	34½	33
DYESTUFFS.			
Cochineal, Teneriff S	30	30	32½
Cutch	6¾	7¾	6⅞
Gambier	5¼	5	4¾
Indigo, Bengal h grade	1 25	1 25	1 50
Bichromate potash	10¼	10¼	9⅝
Prussiate potash, yel	19	18¾	21
Sumac, Sicily prime	57 50	70 00	82 50
Starch, west'n corn bls	2⅞	2¾	2¾

An Old Sample of Camphor Oil.

BY HENRY TRIMBLE AND HERMANN J. M. SCHROETER.

Since the publication of our paper on oil of camphor in the June number of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, we have been supplied with a sample which was bottled by the late Frederick Brown more than 50 years ago. At that time it was put up in 2-drachm bottles and sold at a high price for internal use. This sample resembled in physical properties the one exhibited by Prof. J. M. Maisch at the last pharmaceutical meeting, and it is probable that both samples correctly represent the character of the oil imported at that time.

The sample from Mr. Brown, which we will mark No. IX., had a deep yellow color, and possessed a pleasant camphoraceous odor. It began to boil at 178° C., had a sp. gr. of 0·9467 at 16° C., and possessed strong dextro-rotary power = +66·2° with a 200 mm. tube.

A 5 per cent alcoholic solution of the oil gave with 5 drops of saturated alcoholic solution of ferric cloride a green coloration. This coloration, we have since found, was also produced in the above proportions with oils I and II of our last paper, which however rapidly faded with sample No. 1, while with No. II, it was more decided.

About 4 per cent of camphor had crystalized out, and on cooling to somewhat below 0° C., the oil formed a mass of separated camphor. On distillation, this oil gave quite different results from any of the other samples examined.

One half litre was subjected to fractional distillation in a vacuum. When 25 per cent had distilled over, camphor separated out, and continued so, until about 25 per cent of the oil still remained in the distilling flask. On redistillation, the oil was found to contain the following definite fractions (the numbers correspond with those of the fractions of oil No. 1, page 252), in quantity as given:

		Boiling point.	Per cent.
(2).	From 158°–162° C.	159° C.	6·00
(3).	" 167°–168° C.	168° C.	9·00
(4).	" 170°–172° C.	171° C.	2·00
(5).	" 175°–177° C.	176° C.	11·00
(6).	" 180°–182° C.	180° C.	2·00
(7).	" 202°–206° C.	204° C.	52·00
(8).	" 212°–215° C.	213° C.	15·00
(11).	" 250°–270° C.		3·00

The lighter fractions of this oil are identical in boiling points with those obtained from No. 1 oil of our last paper, with exception of fraction (1) which was entirely absent; these lighter fractions, however, exist only in one-half the quantity.

The large percentage of camphor is due no doubt to the ageing of the oil, having probably been originally present as the compound (8), camphorogenol. This compound (8) exists now in the oil to only one-half the amount it was present in No. 1 oil. Fraction (9), safrol, and (10), eugenol, could not be detected in

(Continued on page 50.)

DRUG MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lot except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expec to pay an advance on these figures.*

The prices current will be found on pages 39 *and* 40.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

The last week of June exhibited no unusual features apart from the somewhat sudden and unexpected movement in quinine. Trading on the whole has been light, but not more so than usual at corresponding periods in past years. The general tone of the market is steady, changes in prices not having been numerous. Mail advices from London for the week ending June 20 report a fair business with the general tendency of the prices of staples toward a higher range. Opium and quinine were firmer and quicksilver higher, and cubebs were also tending upward. Shellac was strong but without quotable advance. In our own market the following changes have occurred during the past week:

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Quinine, 2d hands	Senega root
Borax	Jalap
Oil Cassia	
Oil cedar	
Oil cubeb	
Gum chicle	

Opium.

The market for opium shows a slightly easier tendency as the result of the continued absence of important demand. Several single case lots of "pudding" or "standarized" have been released by outside holders at a shade below $3 05, though $3 05@3 07½c are the general quotations as to seller and quantity. Of natural we note sales of 10 cases for manufacture at $3 15 but $3 25 is the general inside quotation. Late advices report the Smyrna market steady and unchanged. The new crop is now being gathered, but it will be some time before accurate information as to the outturn can be received. Conservative estimates place the probable yield at 5,500 baskets, though it may be less.

Quinine.

Considerable activity of a speculative character was developed in the market for quinine early in the week by the receipt of cable reports of heavy buying in London, at 1s, supplemented by the statement that Ceylon bark shipments showed a decided falling off. On the spot and for future delivery some 200,000 ounces, various brands, changed hands up to the middle of the week, principally at 22@23c, with rumors of some transactions down to 21c and up to 24c. The excitement died out and the market remained quiet and somewhat unsettled until Saturday morning, when the receipt of a cable quoting an advance to 13d in London caused a manifestation of renewed interest, and further sales of 50,000 ounces, mostly spot delivery, resulted, the prices paid being 22½@24c. Yesterday most of the agents of the foreign manufacturers practically withdrew offerings of futures, and those who named a price quoted 25c nominally. There was little disposition to buy or sell pending the receipt of advices regarding the result of to-day's bark sale in London, but this morning some effort was made to do business on the strength of a prevalent belief that the bark sale would show an advance. About 15,000 ozs changed hands, 5,000 of which was for August shipment and was sold at 25c, marking the highest point touched during the movement. The balance brought 23½@24c. The first news from the bark auction was to the effect that prices were unchanged, and it appeared to be rather disappointing. Subsequently cables were received showing that of the 4,000 bales offered (an unusually large quantity) 3,800 bales were sold at firm prices. After that a better feeling prevailed and the market closed with 24@25c generally quoted, although it was intimated that some holders might have been induced to accept 23½c.

Receipts of quinine for the week	24,200
Since Jan. 1	1,576,305
Corresponding period last year	837,500

Miscellaneous.

Alcohol sells freely in a jobbing way at $1 98@2 08 as to quantity.

Borax has again advanced as the result of extreme scarcity and a continued active demand from consumers. California refined is almost impossible to obtain and is held at 9¼c. City commands 9¼@9½c.

Citric acid continues to improve abroad but there is no no change in prices here.

Ergot is still neglected but holders maintain firm views. The small business doing is at 22@25c for Russian and 35@40c for Spanish.

Hops are a shade easier but show no improvement in demand. We quote:

	Cents
State, 1888, best	22 @23
State, do., prime	19 @21
State, do., common	13 @16
State, 1887, best	10 @11
State, do., good lots	8 @ 9
California, 1888, choice	21 @22
do. common and prime	14 @20

Insect powder is without change. Some manufacturers report a brisk demand while

SULFONAL-Bayer

Manufactured by the
FARBENFABRIKEN, formerly Friedr. Bayer & Co.,
ELBERFELD.

SULFONAL IS PROTECTED BY UNITED STATES PATENT.
Registered Trade Mark, "Sulfonal."

We quote:	per oz.
Sulfonal-Bayer, in oz. bottles	$2.00
In lots 10 ozs., " "	1.90
" 50 " " "	1.80
" 100 " " "	1.75

In ½ ounce bottles five cents per ounce additional.
We also prepare Tablets and Pills of Sulfonal-Bayer.

Phenacetine-BAYER.

Manufactured by the
FARBENFABRIKEN, formerly FRIEDR. BAYER & CO., ELBERFELD.

We quote in	
1 oz. bottles	$1.00
In lots of 25 ozs.	.95
" " 50 ozs.	.92
" " 100 ozs.	.90

We prepare Pills of Phenacetine-Bayer containing 2 grs. 4 grs. and 5 grs. each.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,

170 & 172 William St., NEW YORK,
SOLE LICENSEES AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK Quinine and Chemical Works, LIMITED

Office, 114 William St., New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF

QUININE, ACETANILID
MORPHINE
SANTONINE, ALOIN, COCAINE.

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Has Resulted in Lowering The Quality of

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

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Quinine, Sulphate, Muriate.	Ammonium, Bromide,	Hypophosphites,
Morphine, Sulphate, Acetate, Muriate.	Potassium, "	Subnitrate of Bismuth
	SODIUM "	Spirits of Nitre,
	Nitrate of Silver,	C. P. Acids,
	Ammonia.	Tannin,
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QUININE

on spot and for future delivery, in quantities to suit at owest market quotations.

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Coca Leaves, dark green.
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Manufacturers of
Bleached Shellac & Spirit Varnishes

others find trade unsatisfactory. The range of quotations remains 30@40c as to brand, quality and quantity.

Naphthaline is still in brisk demand at 3½@4½c in casks and 4½@8c in kegs, according to kind.

Nitrate of strontia is selling quite freely in a jobbing way at 8¾@9¼c in kegs and 8½@9c in casks.

Quicksilver remains steady but is without particular animation. Jobbing sales are making at 66c, but large lots are procurable at 65c.

Balsams.

The market for balsam copaiba is still unsettled, and prices favor the buyer owing to further arrivals here, at London and at Hamburg. The range of quotations for Central American grades is 52½@57c, according to holder, and sales have been made of 2,000 lbs at prices between these extremes. Three lots aggregating 26 cases, which arrived recently, have been rejected on account of quality. Maranham is held at 58@60c, Para at 60@65c, and Angostura at 65c. There is a good jobbing demand for all kinds. Balsam tolu is easier, but other kinds are unchanged.

Barks.

In cascara sagrada more demand has been reported for forward delivery, and we get sales of 5,000 lbs. at 9c. Spot stock is neglected and nominally held at 15@20c. There is an improved inquiry for cascarilla for export, and business has been done at 4@5c as to quality. There is also more interest shown in sassafras by export buyers, with sales at 4@5c.

Essential Oils.

Cassia oil has again advanced to $1 10@1 12½ and continues in demand. The lot which recently arrived direct from China has been rejected by parties here on the ground that it contained 40% of rosin.

American oil of cedar has advanced to 55c and is very scarce.

Oil cubebs has advanced to $14 owing to the increased cost of berries. Some holders want $14 50.

Peppermint oil in bulk is quiet and unchanged. Reports from Wayne county, N. Y., state that frosts in May, and continued rains in June have seriously damaged crops of all kinds, particularly peppermint, and it is estimated that the yield will not exceed 20% of the average output. These reports, however, do not appear to have infused any greater firmness into the oil market. For case oil there has been a little more inquiry, and a few small sales have been made for export on private terms. Prices are unchanged, at $2 60@2 75, as to holder.

Sassafras oil is a shade higher, most holders now quoting 39@40c. There is little or nothing coming forward from the country, but spot supplies are said to be adequate to present requirements. The demand in a jobbing way is good. For export, sales of 600 lbs are reported at 40c.

Gums.

The mucilaginous gums are in moderate demand only, but prices are maintained. Camphor is held firmly by manufacturers, and there is little to be had from second hands below their quotations. Chicle has advanced to 40c, owing to an active demand and limited supplies.

Roots.

In goldenseal stock has been released in a small way only, as buyers' views are too low to admit of more important business. Some holders quote 25c, but others want 28c. Ipecac is now quoted at a range of $1 85@1 95, but the market is quiet. Jalap is easier owing to the arrival of 45 bales, which has not yet come on the market, however. Nominal quotations are 10½@12c and no further business is reported. Rhubarb is firm and in active demand. Sales of 5,000 lbs are reported within the range of 35@80c for whole. Speculative purchases of senega are being made, with a view, it is said, to force an advance. Prospects of the crop, according to reports, however, favor a large supply and ow prices for the coming season. Since we last wrote sales of 12,000 lbs have been made of new crop, now on the way to this market, at 30c. The nominal quotation at the close was 35@38c for new crop, spot or to arrive, and 37½@40c for old. Serpentaria sells quite freely at 23@25c, and is in light supply. The two small lots of Honduras sarsaparilla which arrived a week ago, have been taken for export at full prices, but no further business is reported. Mexican is arriving quite freely, and prices are a shade easier. There is nothing selling for export as prices are lower than those quoted here.

Shellac.

The spot market for shellac is improving slowly, under the stimulus of encouraging reports from abroad. The jobbing demand still shows increasing volume, but as yet interest is withheld by large buyers. Calcutta is cabled slightly higher, and has little stock to offer. At last advices London was firm, but there was no auction sale of shellac there to-day. The shipments from Calcutta during June were but 300 cases to the United States and 2,000 to England. The London stock at the end of June showed a decrease of 1,100 cases compared with the beginning of the month.

Spices.

Nothing of special interest has transpired in the market for spices since our last apart from the development of a firmer feeling in cloves and a slightly easier tone in pepper. A fair distributing demand prevails.

Mr. A. R. McIlvaine, of Messrs. McIlvaine Bros. Philadelphia, was among the visitors of the drug trade of this city last week.

A report that the manufacturers of licorice had formed a combination and had advanced prices 2c per pound is positively denied by representatives of the trade. Competition continues as fierce as ever, and prices are much cut up.

The castor oil department of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., will hereafter be conducted by the Baker Castor Oil Company, which has just been incorporated. The management will be the same as that which has brought the celebrated "A. A." and "Crystal" brands into prominence and secured for them an enviable reputation in all parts of the country.

Wattle Bark in South Australia.

The supply wattle-bark which this colony produces is practically unlimited in extent, and it is one of the finest tanning agents in the world says United States Cousul Murphy. The following is the report of the royal imperial commissioners for the colonial and Indian exhibitions: "They have an admirable tanning agent in the bark of the accaia mimosa, or wattle, as it is spoken of in the country. The leather produced by this bark is some of it of bright color and high excellence, and large quantities are sent to England, where it sells as readily as the production of their tan-yards. The black wattle-bark is the richest in tanning properties, and the best is that shipped from Adelaide, where the chopping, grinding, packing, etc., are as well done as they are cabable of being." The wattle grows wild now, but would prove an immense source of revenue to cultivate, as the trees would yield easily a ton to the acre, and at $37 or $40 per ton would pay the small expenses incident to cultivation and an almost princely profit.

Chemical and Drug Notes.*

MANDRAGORA ALKALOIDS.

Some of the uncertainty that has hitherto existed as to the active principles of mandragora root, appears to have been cleared up by a recent investigation by Herr Ahrens, who reports that he has separated two basic substances that are probably isomers of hyoscyamine (Annalen). The residue from the evaporation of an alcoholic extract of the roots was treated with acidulated water, the solution heated with potassium carbonate in excess and then shaken with ether and the ether evaporated, when a deliquescent alkaloida substance was left, which when dried over sulphuric acid resembled a brittle resin. When neutralized with sulphuric acid it formed a sulphate crystallizing in white scales, a solution of which dropped into the eye, dilated the pupil. Analysis of the gold salt gave results

*Reprint from *Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

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Essential Oils and Pomades.

AMERICAN OILS. CLAYTON ROCKHILL,
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SOLE AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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GIOV. RESTUCCIA & CO.'S
Famous Essential Oils
—AND—
CELEBRATED OLIVE OILS,
MESSINA, (SICILY,) ITALY.
EXTRA SUPERFINE OIL OF LEMON,
OIL OF ORANGE, SWEET AND BITTER,
OIL OF BERGAMOT,
OIL OF MANDARINE,
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Chloroform Purified, U.S.P.
Manufactured from Acetone, under U. S. patent No. 383,992.
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Gold and Silver Brand guaranteed to test according to the U. S. Ph.
Dr. Seyferth's Acetanilid.
Four times more effective than Antipyrine.
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25 bales New Arnica Flowers
25 " Sweet Orange Peel, (Malaga,)
bags Juniper Berries,
20 bales German Fennel Seed,
10 " Red Rose Leaves,
50 cases Extra Prime Gum Asafoetida,
25 " Prime " "
25 cases Ordinary Gum Asafoetida,
10 cases Soc. Aloes, (in monkey skins)
5 casks True Barb Aloes, (in gourds)
25 bales Italian Aniseed
20 cases Gum Guaiac,
20 " Powd. Sugar Milk.

Powdered, Ground and Crushed Drugs.
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Agency Transferred to JOSEPH S. PEDERSEN in - - 1868
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CAUTION.

The trade is particularly warned against a so-called Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, manufactured in Philadelphia, which is put up in squatty bottle and having the cork covered with yellow wax, in order to give the package a foreign appearance.

The Original and Genuine IMPORTED Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is invariably put up in bottles as per cut, especially adapted for this market in 1869, and the preparation in this style of package is Guaranteed Genuine and Imported by the signature of TARRANT & CO, on the metallic cap, sole Importers and Agents.

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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1847.

Imported now in Boxes of 1 Doz. and 2 Doz. Bottles as well as in original Cases containing 100 Bottles each.

Fac-simile of Bottle.

Always specify "JOHANN" Hoff's, when ordering the GENUINE article.

We always have, and shall continue to sell, the Only Genuine and Original

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

which was introduced by Johann B. Hoff in 1847, who registered under the firm of "Johann Hoff," at Berlin in 1862, and who established branch Houses in Vienna and Paris, etc. He received in 1861 the silver medal of the Society des sciences industrielles of Paris, for the excellency of his Malt Extract, and the gold medal of the Polytechnic Institute of Paris in 1862, **AT WHICH TIME Leopold Hoff,** who is now advertised through his agents as the "Originator" of "Hoff's" Malt Extract, and who has before the 1st of July, 1889, been proclaimed by the same house as the manufacturer of the **"Only Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,"** **was just 18 to 19 years old** in accordance with his own testimony, and in the employ of Johann Hoff at his office in Vienna.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,

Sole Agents for the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,

6 Barclay St., New York.

pointing to the formula $C_{11}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot HCl \cdot AuCl_3$, or the same as that of hyoscyamine, atropine and hyoscine. But although the gold salt had much of the external appearance of hyoscyamine gold salt, and a melting point only six or eight degrees lower, the properties of the other salts studied differed widely from the corresponding salts of hyoscyamine, and moreover the new substance was not converted into atropine by prolonged contact with alkaline liquor. Herr Ahrens is therefore convinced that the substance is a new isomer of the belladonna alkaloids and has named it "mandragorine." The press residue left after the extraction with alcohol was then treated with acidulated water and the aqueous solution supersaturated with potassium carbonate was shaken with ether, which left on evaporation an oily base that did not crystallize over sulphuric acid. A solution of the sulphate of this substance, which could not be obtained crystalline, when applied to the eye also dilated the pupil. The mercuric chloride, platinochloride and gold double salts were obtained crystalline; but the quantity available was too small to allow of the determination of its composition, although Herr Ahrens thinks it is probably another isomer of the belladonna alkaloid.

CUPREINE.

Cupreine, the characteristic alkaloid of the bark of Remijia pedunculata, has been the subject of a thorough investigation by Dr. A. Oudemans, (*Chem. Zeit., Rep.*), who confirms generally the statements made respecting the alkaloid by Dr. Hesse. The composition of the alkaloid crystallized from ether and dried at 130° C. is given as $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$, and when separatep from an alcoholic solution by water and dried in air as $3C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2 + H_2O$. Cupreine behaves as a diacid base and gives with most acids two series of salts, which Dr. Oudemans distinguishes as "basic" and "neutral." With some acids, as for instance, sulphuric acid, the alkaloid forms still another salt, containing double as much acid as the neutral salt, which is therefore considered an "acid" salt. The neutral and acid salts are as a rule pretty freely soluble in water, but the basic salts are less soluble in water, and the aqueous solutions are usually yellow, though the same basic salts give with absolute alcohol perfectly colorless solutions. The colorless solutions of neutral salts are not, however, colored by a certain quantity of basic salt which results from dilution and decomposition. The rotatory power of free anhydrous cupreine in 97 per cent. alcohol is given as $[a]d = -175{\cdot}3°$.

CONSTITUTION OF MORPHINE.

Whilst studying the products of decomposition obtained by the treatment of morphine with alcoholic potash, Professor Skraup has determined the presence amongst them of methylethylamine, the hitherto unknown fourth amine of the composition C_3H_9N. (*Monatshefte*). The compound was obtained as a clear liquid, having an intense amine odor, but unlike that of trimethylamine, and as the properties of its salts precluded the idea of it being either propylamine or isopropylamine, it was supposed to be the missing isomer. This was confirmed by preparing methylethylamine synthetically by heating methyl iodide with a mixture of commercial 30 per cent. ethylamine solution and ethylic alcohol, the separated base agreeing in its own properties and that of its salts in every respect with the morphine decomposition product. The same compound was obtained upon treating codeiene with alcoholic potash. It is considered that this observation is in accord with the theory that morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ is a derivative of phenanthrene, $C_{14}H_{10}$, and that it is positive evidence that morphine contains an ethyl as well as a methyl group, and that both are probably combined with the nitrogen. Since the appearance of the foregoing, a communication has been made to the German Chemical Society (Berichte, xxi., 1113), by Dr. Knorr, stating that he has observed oxyethyldimethylamine among the decomposition products of methylmorphimethin, and he draws therefrom some important conclusions as to the constitution of morphine.

NICOTINE TARTRATE.

The salts of nicotine hitherto known are difficult to crystallize and to obtain in a satisfactory condition. But according to Herr Dresser (*Archiv*), the acid tartrate forms an exception, and can be obtained as a well crystallized and definite salt. He prepares it by adding to pure nicotine a hot concentrated filtered alcoholic solution of tartaric acid, when the acid tartrate separates as a white syrup. After cooling, more of the tartaric acid solution is added, as long as it continues to produce a milky separation, and then the last trace of the salt remaining dissolved in the alcoholic liquor is precipitated by the addition of ether. The precipitate is dissolved in hot alcohol, the solution filtered and ether added to promote the separation of the salt, when it is obtained in handsome crystalline tufts. Analysis of the salt indicated the formula $C_{10}H_{14}N_2(C_4H_6H_6)_2 + 2H_2O$; it therefore contoins 32 per cent. of nicotine.

NICOTINE ACID.

Some months since M. de Coninck made the interesting observation that in the oxidation of a ptomaine having the formula $C_5H_{11}N$ by means of a solution of potassium permanganate a pyridincarboxylic acid was obtained presenting the principal characters of nicotinic acid. Having since obtained the compound in a purer condition he is able now to state definitely (*Compt. Rend.,*) that this acid produced in the oxidation of a ptomaine is identical with nicotinic acid resulting from the oxidation of nicotine.

CASTOREUM.

A few years since the late Dr. Klunge reported that in varieties of castoreum giving a watery extract that had an acid reaction he had found an alkaloidal substance which reduced potassium ferricyanine and was therefore thought to be a ptomaine. Since that time, however, this reaction has been ascertained not to be peculiar to ptomaines, but to take place also with several plant alkaloids and even with some glucosides. The investigation has therefore been taken up again by Herr Reuter (*Pharm. Centralh.*, May 16, p. 305) who has obtained a crystalline substance, soluble in water, a solution of which gives reactions similar to those of an alkaloid with several reagents and when heated with an addition of dilute hydrochloric acid reduces Fehling's solution freely. Herr Reuter appears in fact doubtful at present whether he has to do with a homogeneous body or a mixture of a glucoside with an alkaloid, and purposes continuing his investigation with a view of clearing up this point.

CREOSOTE AS AN ANTIPYRETIC.

Hypodermic injections of creosote are reported on favorably by Dr. Scheteles for the reduction of high temperature (*Pharm. Post.*) Almond oil is used as a vehicle, a solution being made of the strength of 20 to 30 per cent. The injection is said to be always followed by a fall of temperature in proportion to the amount of fever existing in the patient and the injection of 1 to 1·50 gram of the solution is reported to have been repeated daily for months without disturbance of digestion or other unfavorable symptions. The taste of the creosote is said to become perceptible in the mouth a quarter of an hour after an injection has been made. Dr. Scheteles adds that guaiacol possesses the same property in a

"KIENZLER'S" Select Oils of Lemon and Orange.

MEXICAN Cut Vanillas.

BOURBON VaniHas.

VANILLON.

MEXICAN NEW CROP VANILLA BEANS

Pure Super Oil of BERGAMOT.

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Sprinklers, Catsup and Bitter Tubes

Full Line of Sheet Metal, Cast and Spun Screw Caps for Screw Neck Bottles of kinds and for all purposes.

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OLIVE OIL Absolutely Pure. Always Reliable.

SUPERFINE EXTRA "A A" AND "A" IN CASKS AND 1, 3 AND 5 g. TINS.

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The purity of these goods is certified to by the following eminent chemists:—S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysis of Eng. Montreal, P. Q.; Edward Davis, F.C.S and F.I.C. and C., Royal Institution, Liverpool, Eng. Bernard Dyer, D. Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C., Member of the Society of Public Analysis, 17 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Eng.: Wm. T. Wenzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal.

BEESWAX Foreign and Domestic. OZOKERITE in bales.
CERESINE Yellow and White. CARNAUBA or BRAZIL WAX
PARAFFINE Refined, all grades. PALM WAX in bales.

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Dealers in Timothy, Clover, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Pop Corn, &c.

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HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

(TARRANT'S)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after July 1st, 1889, the original **Hoff's Malt Extract** introduced into the U. S. by Leopold Hoff in **1866,** and imported continuously by us since **1869** will bear the label

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

(TARRANT'S.)

Thus drawing a distinctive line between this **original** and **Genuine Imported** preparation and any other "so-called" Malt Extract of American or German manufacture to which the name Hoff may be applied. It will also bear a **Special Caution Label** printed in German upon the back of each bottle.

We shall continue to receive our supply of the **Original and Genuine Hoff Malt Extract** as heretofore, from the factory of Leopold Hoff, Hamburg, the Manufacturer and Shipper of all Malt Extract received by us under our contract of **1869.**

TARRANT & CO.,

278, 280, 282 GREENWICH STREET,

NEW YORK.

Sole Importers of and Agents for the Original and Genuine Imported

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

SINCE 1869.

Is invariably put up in the Special bottle, see cut, and is **never** sold in the United States in any other style or package.

much higher degree, so that it is only necessary to use one-third or one-fourth as much guaiacol as creosote to produce equal effects.

CHLOROFORM.

According to an investigation lately carried out by Professor Mentin of Warsaw, chloroform is very frequently impure. For example, one specimen, obtained from a well-known Saxon house and labelled "chloroformum purissimum," when 49 cc. were evaporated gave a residue weighing 0·0006 gram, consisting of fine large white needle-like crystals of disagreeable smell, reminding one of rancid butter, insoluble in water, and darkened by hot sulphuric acid. Another sample, which is stated to have been manufactured from chloral, left a residue weighing 0·0011 gram, consisting partly of oily matter and partly of crystals, having a sweetish aromatic odor of a disagreeable nature if inhaled for any time and tending to cause stupor. The worst specimen, however, was also obtained from a respectable German house. Of this 49 cc. were taken and subjected to fractional distillation; "8·5 cc. came over at 59° to 60°C., 30 cc. from 60° to 61°, and 12·5 cc. above 61° The first 5 cc. was turbid from the admixture of water. The residue weighed 0·0022 gram and consisted of well-defined acicular crystals surrounded by a yellowish liquid. It had a most disagreeable odor of nitrobenzol mingled with tobacco, which when inhaled produced giddiness and headache. After forty-eight hours the smell of nitrobenzol passed off and was replaced by that of benzoic acid. When the residue was heated on a watch glass it partly evaporated the remainder turning brown and emitting a smell like that of burnt indiarubber." It is not very wonderful that the surgeons who used this last sample for operating purposes found alarming symptoms arise in fully one-half of the cases. Professor Mentin says that none of the specimens came up to the standard of the Russian Pharmacopœia. It is interesting and gratifying to note that the sample which most nearly approched the standard was one manufactured in England. The German specimens were mostly produced by the alcohol and bleaching power process.

AMMONIA AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

Some years ago Dr. B. W. Richardson, in a communication to the British Medical Society, called attention to the antiputrescent properties of ammonia, and showed that blood, milk, and other alterable liquids could be preserved for a long time by adding to them certain quantities of solution of ammonia, and solid substances, such as flesh, by keeping them in closed vessels filled with ammonia gas. Some doubts that would appear to have been raised as to the results reported, on the ground that ammonia was itself a product of decomposition, induced Dr. Gottbrecht, of the University of Greisswald, to repeat the experiments, with the result of practically confirming all Dr. Richardson's statements (*Arch. exp. Path. u. Pharm.*) After some preliminary experiments, in which animal matter placed in 5 per cent. ammonia solution was found free from putrescence after nearly two years, ammonia carbonate was used in the place of the free alkali for the sake of convenience. The first experiment, made with the washed intestines of freshly-killed pigs, showed the power of ammonia carbonate to retard putrefaction to to be directly dependent upon the concentration of the solution, a 1 per cent. solution retarding it until the third day, and a ten per cent solution until about the sixtieth day. When added to gelatin in which putrefaction had already been set up by inoculation it was found that a 5 per cent, solution so modified the conditions that the putrescence ceased, and a 2½ per cent. solution inhibited the development of bacteria, so that the liquefaction of the gelatin was practically stopped. Other experiments showed that in an atmosphere impregnated with ammonium carbonate meat could be kept for six months, and at the end of that time remain nearly unaltered. Dr. Gottbrecht, also discusses the conditions under which products of putrefaction may act prejudically to the originators of the putrefaction. This he believes to be due to a toxic action dependent on the degree of concentration. He points out that cadaverine, a product of decomposition of a cadaver, in certain degrees of concentration acts as a direct poison upon the abcess coccus, and he concludes that, similarly, all products of tissue change in living organisms can become noxious to their originators as soon as their quantity exceeds a certain limit.

CHIRKHEST AND BIDENGUEBIN.

M. Raby gives an account of two varieties of manna collected in Persia upon willows (saules), and said to be used under the above name as laxatives (*Union Pharm.*). M. Raby claims that the results of his examination shows the chirkhest to differ from numerous analogous exudations already studied by Ludwig. He finds it to contain about 8·3 per cent. of glucose, 4·1 per cent. of cane sugar, or an analogous sucrose, and about 50 per cent. of a new sugar, which he proposes to call chirkheshtite. He separated it by removing the glucose and sucrose by fermentation with beer-yeast. Chirkhestite has a composition represented by the formula $C_6H_{14}O_6$ and appears to belong to the mannite group; it is nearly related to sorbite, sorbite melting a little below 100° C. and chirkhestite at 112°. Sorbite does not affect polarized light, but chirkhestite does, although it appears doubtful whether or no this action is due to impurities. Chirkhestite dissolves in less than half its weight of cold water. There seems to be some mistake about the origin of the chirkhest, which is probably identical with the shirkhist described in Pharmacographia, and which Hausknecht affirms is derived from Cotoneaster Nummularia. This source has been since confirmed by Dr. J. E. Aitchison, who brought both the manna and the plant yielding it back from Afghanistan. The relationship of chirkeshtite to sorbite would thus become more clear, since cotoneaster and the tree yielding sorbite, Pyrus Aucuparia, both belong to the pomiferous section of Rosaceæ. M. Raby gives an illustration of the crystals formed by the action of nitric acid on the new sugar, and of the crystals of bedenguebinose, which may prove useful for future reference to students of the group of sugars, a group which at the present time seems to be receiving a considerable amount of attention. The second variety of manna, bidenguebine, is said to be also derived from the leaves and young branches of a willow, and to have a feebly saccharine taste. It affords about 12 per cent. of sugar, estimated as glucose, and a considerable quantity of a sugar crystallizing in opaque hard crystals like those of sugar of milk. It melts at 150° to a transparent liquid and dissolves in 5·5 parts of water at 15° C. The formula is given as $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. This sugar evidently possesses considerable affinity to melezitose, from which it differs, according to M. Raby, in not being efflorescent, and in the greater rotatory power of the glocuse derived from it by inversion over that obtained from melezitose. The inversion by means of dilute hydrochloric acid also takes place more rapidly. He therefore proposes to call the new sugar "bidenguebinose." The similarity in name of this manna, as well as in its composition, to the alhagi manna or tur-anjabin (the product of Alhagi Camelorum, Fisch.), is remarkable. Villiers showed that manna to contain cane sugar, a dextro-gyrate glucose and melezitose.

DELPHINIUM ZALIL.

Under the heading of "Persian Zalil" attention is directed in the *Kew Bulletin* for May to the flowers of Delphinium Zalil, as one of the most interesting discoveries of economic value resulting from the work of the Afghan Delimitation Commission. Dr. Aitchison states that the flowers are collected largely for exportation for dyeing silk, and that they find their way through Afghanistan to Northern India to be employed as a dye as well as used as a medicine. Sir J. D. Hooker remarks that the fact of D. Zalil affording a dyestuff is one of the many evidences of our ignorance of the materials used in the industrial arts of the East, and that he is unable to find any allusion to the subject of zalil in books devoted to the economic botany of India or its manufactures. There seems good reason to suppose, nevertheless, that the yellow zarir flowers described in Dymock's "Materia Medica of Western India," and referred in that work to D. saniculæfolium, are identical with zalil, one of the Bombay names of the drug being gul-jalil, that is, zalil or jalil flowers. Dymock remarks that "the drug contains much coloring matter, probably berberine; no complete examination has been made." A specimen in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, and received from the late India Museum under the name of sukhai, is obviously the same drug as zalil, having the smooth flowers, pedicels pubescent in front and ribbed follicles of D. Zalil.

Patchouly Oil and Leaves.

It will be remembered that about a year ago the Straits Settlements Forest Department, in conjunction with the Kew authorities, made some efforts to induce East Indian planters to devote greater attention to the cultivation of the patchouly plant says the *Chemist and Druggist*. In the execution of this purpose they sent over samples of pachouly leaves and of a frequently-used adulterant of the leaves to England, and subsequently published the opinions of two or three London experts regarding the commercial value of these samples and the market prospects of the oil. Further particulars on this subject, which are valuable as throwing some further light on the question of the adulteration of the herb, are now given by Mr. L. Wray, jun., an Anglo-Indian gentlemen of large experience in the cultivation of economic plants, who has communicated the result of his investigations to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. Mr. Wray does not attempt to solve the question of the original home of the the patchouly plant, which is variously given as China, Assam, and the Malay Peninsula, though, as it is largely grown and used by the native tribes of the latter country, and has evidently been known to them for many centuries, there is some ground for supposing it to be indigenous there. As regards the statement that the patchouly herb grown from seed is scentless, and that essential oil can only be obtained from plants raised from cuttings, a statement to which Mr. Cantley has also given currency in his "Notes on Economic Plants," Mr. Wray suggests that its origin may be found in the misinterpretation of a native saying, which is only meant to indicate the fact that patchouly is a very rare flowerer. The cultivation of patchouly in the Straits Settlements is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, who generally grow it on a small scale in half acre or acre lots, or on new land between coffee, nutmegs, &c. At the present value the herb must be a very profitable crop indeed, though we are of opinion that the market might be easily glutted by any undue extension of the cultivation, notwithstanding the view expressed by eminent perfumers that the use of patchouly might be increased tenfold if the oil could be produced much cheaper than it is now. According to results obtained in the experimental nursery at Penang one-twentieth of an acre yielded a crop of 69 pounds of good dried leaves, and 37 pounds of refuse (stalks), and as such crops may be obtained twice yearly, a yield of from 20 to 28 cwt. of good leaves, worth at least from £80 to £80 can be obtained from an acre of leaves, all circumstances being favorable. It is said, indeed, that the Chinese reckon the average yield of the patchouly which they grow in their nutmeg and coffee plantations to pay for the entire expense of working the latter, leaving the returns of the main product a clear profit. As regards the cultivation of the herb, Mr. Wray states that the land (flat land as well as hillsides are suitable for patchouly growing) should be trenched and thrown up in beds, into which the plants are put in rows about 2 feet apart. The cuttings are planted in the wet season, and should be carefully shaded with leaves until they have struck root. If the rain should cease before the cuttings are rooted, artificial irrigation must be resorted to, as the plant is a delicate one, but otherwise the cultivation is easy, though the land has to be carefully weeded and manured, and the plants are rather subject to the attacks of insects. The first crop is gathered when the plants are about six months old, and then the plants must be dug up and replaced by fresh ones. The cut herb should be dried in the sun during the day and under cover at night, and may be cured in from four to seven days. The dry leaves are sold by the Chinese either to local distillers or to exporters, who pay them about 3d per lb. The dealers sort the leaves into three qualities: selected, worth from 11½d. to 1s per lb.; mixed leaves and young shoots with some heavy stalk, worth between 6½d. and 7½d per lb.; and stalky leaves at about 5d per lb. It is said that the picking of the best grades of leaves does not pay the dealers, though a very fine quality of leaves might otherwise be procured by carefully picking the best leaves and young shoots from the growing plants before cutting.

The adulteration of patchouly by means of urena lobata, a scentless weed, which grows in abundance all over the Srtaits, and which much resembles patchouly in appearance, does not appear to be practiced so commonly as would seem to be the case from last year's communications of the Straits Settlements Forest Department, which sent over a sample of this weed to Europe for the express purpose of discovering whether it possessed any value. The most usual adulterant of patchouly, according to Mr. Wray, is the leaves of the ruku (ocimum basilcum, Linn.) another weed growing wild throughout the Malay Peninsula. These leaves are whiter, while the stalks are smaller and rounder than is the case with the true patchouly. Seed-vessels are also common in the ruku leaves. As an instance of the extent to which the sophistication of patchouly with ruku leaves is carried on, a large European distiller in the Straits relates how recently a Chinaman bought up all the ruku, worthless for any other purpose, growing on a Perak cocoanut plantation, and sent 700 piculs of its dried leaves to Penang to be mixed there with true patchouly.

The distillation of patchouly oil is carried on in a rather primitive manner in the Straits by means of a copper cylinder mounted on two hollow trunnions, and supplied with a perforated false bottom. The steam enters the boiler through one of the trunnions, passes through the leaves, and then by way of the other trunnion through a worm immersed in a tube of water. A picul of picked patchouly leaves yields from 48 to 60 ounces of oil, and of natural herb half that amount, though it is thought that by the use of a more modern still, capable of volatilizing the whole of the essential oil in the leaves, double the yield of oil might be obtained. There are two varieties of oil known on the Penang market, viz., green and golden brown, but they are worth the same price, though sometimes the demand is greater for the sage-green oil, and sometimes for the sherry colored, golden-brown variety. The distillers maintain that the latter oil is produced from old, and the green oil from fresh leaves, but it seems more likely that the soil and the climatic conditions influence the color. An examination of samples of the two varieties procured from a European distiller gave the following results: Golden oil, s. g. 0·9580 at 85° F.; spectral limits in wave lengths, 7,140 to 4,165, both by day and lamp light. Green oil, s. g. 0·9578 at 85° F.; the spectral limits in day light, 7,390 to 4,180. Lamp light gave a greater extension towards the red light, but much less in the violet. Ruku leaves, when distilled, were found to yield a very dark viscous oil.

An Old Sample of Camphor Oil.

(Continued from page 40.)

this sample by any of the methods used for obtaining these compounds from No. 1 oil. A portion of the oil when shaken with concentrated aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, showed no separation of eugenate of potassium, and on addition of a mineral acid to this mixture, no odor of eugenol was developed. The odor of safrol was not detected in any of the methods used for treatment of the higher boiling fractions.

Fraction (11) possessed not the greenish blue color as from No. I oil, but had a very deep yellow color. It, however, gave Wallach's reaction for a sesquiterpene, with glacial acetic and concentrated sulphuric acids. The greenish blue oil detected in samples I and II was entirely absent from this sample. This fraction gave with an alcoholic solution of ferric chloride a brownish green coloration. This however was not due to eugenol, since we had evidence of its absence. (11) from No. I oil also gave this greenish coloration. Alcoholic ferric chloride added to fraction R, eugenol, from No. I oil, gave a blueish green coloration, which was decidedly different from that produced with fractions (11).

Fractions (2) to (6), inclusive, are no doubt identical with those obtained from No. I oil with the same boiling points, since their action on polarized light proved to be about the same.

The polariscope readings for (2), (3) and (5) with the 200 mm. tube were as follows, compared with No. I oil:

	No. IX Oil.	No. I Oil.
(2). From 158°–161° C....	+54·2°	+54°.
(3), " 167°–169° C....	+57·2°	+56·9.
(5). " 175°–177° C....	+62·2°	+62·4.

The absence of safrol and eugenol was also indicated by the strong dextro-rotary power this sample exerted on polarized light, being similar to samples III, IV and V, all of which consisted of a solution or camphor in the light fractions of camphor oil. This sample of oil of camphor resembled the three last-named ones most, the difference being a larger percentage of camphor, with the addition of (8) camporogenol, and (11), both in comparatively small amount only.

On Recent Improvements in the Methods for the Manufacture of Chloroform.

BY SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH. D.

It is of course within the knowledge of the drug and chemical trade that along in the fall of 1885, a notable reduction in the price of chloroform took place, and that this reduction has been practically maintained since. Such a change indicates that either there has been a notable cheapening of the raw material of manufacture, a decided improvement in existing methods or the introduction of an entirely new method for the manufacture of the staple so cheapened. In the case of chloroform, it has been the latter.

The old process of manufacture by the action of bleaching powder upon alcohol has given way to what is now termed the "acetone" process. This is not, however, a new discovery. Liebig, in 1832, in following up his first account of the properties of the newly discovered "chloride of carbon" (chloroform), mentions that it can be gotten in very large quantities by the action of bleaching powder upon "pyroacetic spirit" (acetone) as well as from alcohol. That alcohol has all this time been preferred to acetone as a material from which to prepare chloroform, is due mainly to the fact that only in recent years has acetone been prepared pure in quantity, but also to the erroneous statement of Siemerling quoted in the works of reference like Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry that only 33 per cent. of chloroform could be gotten from acetone by the action of bleaching powder. Now that acetone is made on a large scale, and of extreme purity, and it has been shown that it is the richest chloroform-yielding substance known (206 per cent. by theory and 200 per cent. in practice at times), the case assumes a different aspect. Indeed, as was testified by one of the witnesses in the recent patent litigation on this subject (Michaelis vs. Roessler), this process "is one of great import ance to the manufacturers of chloroform, and of great value to the public for the reason that it enables the production of chloroform at a price which is nearly one-half its cost by any other method practiced by manufacturing chemists or known by me."

The writer, having had opportunity to thoroughly study the new process in practice, desires to give an outline sketch of this recent revolution in the manufacture of so important a chemical as chloroform.

The manufacture of a purer grade of acetone than that then in use for solvent purposes having been begun in Germany in 1881 on the part of the "Verein fur Chemische Industrie," Liebig's old suggestion for the manufacture of chloroform from acetone was taken up by the "Verein Chemischer Fabriken," Mannheim, Germany, in the beginning of 1882 and a year later by the first mentioned company which made the acetone for both. In June, 1884, Mr. F. Roessler of the present Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, of New York, visited Germany and studied the process, which his company are now carrying out under the patents of Gustav

Rumpf. In the meantime Prof. G. Michaelis of Albany obtained July, 1885, (application filed Nov. 18, 1884) a patent for distilling crude acetate of lime (preferably, as the patent says crude "brown acetate of lime") and using the liquid products of their distillation in connection with a hypochlorite for the manufacture of chloroform. Under this patent suit was brought against Roessler & Hasslacher for infringement. After protracted litigation, Judge Butler of the U. S. Circuit Court has just decided that in using pure acetone alone the defendants were using an old and well-known process, and were not guilty of infringement. Both the production of pure acetone and the method of manufacture of chloroform are covered by patents issued in this country.

The raw material with which the beginning is made is the "gray acetate of lime." While this is distinctly purer than "brown acetate," it contains both moisture and tarry matter. To free it from these and to raise the percentage of actual acetate of lime, it is carefully roasted before being submitted to dry distillation. This roasting forms the subject of patent No. 393,079, issued to Gustav Rumpf, of Frankfort, Germany, and assigned to Roessler & Hasslacher, of New York.

The second patent, No. 385,777, issued to the same and assigned to the same, refers to the method of distilling the roasted gray acetate. Here, to secure the maximum yield of acetone, the points to be attained are uniformity of temperature throughout the whole mass and slow heating to not over 300° C. The patentee claims that "in the process of subjecting acetates in a closed vessel to heat applied externally to the vessel for distilling acetone from the acetates, the desired slowness and uniformity of temperature may be secured by stirring the acetates so that all portions of the mass will be subjected to the heat resulting from direct contact with the bottom of the vessel and by admitting free steam from time to time into direct contact with the acetates in case of any undersirable rise in temperature within the vessel."—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

RECENT PATENTS.

405,784. RECOVERING SODA. Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—In the so-called "sulphate cellulose process," the herein described improvement, consisting in adding to the brown lye of the process acid sulphate of soda which has previously been treated with the lime mud of the said process, as and for the purpose set forth.

405,852. PROCESS OF REFINING COTTONSEED OIL. Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—In the manufacture of refined cottonseed and other analogous oils, the process, substantially as described, of treating crude oil with suitable alkali—such as caustic soda lye or caustic potassa lye—until the grosser impurities are removed and the oil only partially brought to the condition of yellow oil of commerce, and of subsequently treating said partially refined oil with ocher or fuller's earth to complete the refining.

405,865. ARTIFICIAL FUEL. Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—As a new article of manufacture, a hardened cake of fuel composed of a core or interior of one or more large lumps of coal and a surrounding igniting composition consisting, essentially, of a mixture of rosin, sawdust, pine needles and powdered coal, the pine needles and rosin firmly uniting the composition surrounding the coal and preventing the cake from crumbling and breaking, the surrounding composition first igniting and generating sufficient heat to ignite the lump coal.

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The prices current will be found on page 40.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

There is little that is new or interesting to report in the market for chemicals. Business runs along steadily in a quiet, jobbing way, with few changes in prices, and scarcely any transactions worthy of a special note. This applies to the heavy chemicals as well as to the general line, and the condition of the foreign market appears to be much the same. Writing from Liverpool under date of June 19th, our correspondents, Messrs. J. P. Brunner & Co., say: "Our market for chemicals is in a lifeless condition: and with only a limited demand, prices in most cases favor buyers. Soda ash receives a moderate amount of attention, and quotations are unchanged. We quote caustic ash 48%, 15-16@1 1-32d; high test, 31-32@1 1-32; carb ash 48%, 31-32@1 1-16d; high test, 1@1 1-16d. Soda crystals are not active, but prices are steady at £2 7s 6d@£2 10s. Caustic soda is still tending downward, and buyers are only operating from hand to mouth; 60% is inquired for, and £5 7s 6d@5 10s are the nearest value; 70% is very flat, and £6 5s@6 7s 6d are nominal quotations while business is reported to have been done at 1s 3d@2s 6d under the lower figure for resale parcels; 74%, £6 13s 9d@6 18s; 76%, £8@8 5s. Bleaching powder continues very depressed and values are irregular, ranging from about £5 17s 6d@6 5s. In spite of the heavy restriction in make, which amounts to 50% this month, prices still continue to droop. Chlorate of potash is nominally quoted at 4¼@4½d, but resales are said to have been made as low as 4¼d. Bicarb soda is in active request at £4 12s 6d@4 15s per ton for one cwt kegs according to brand and quantity, with usual allowances for larger packages."

Heavy Chemicals.

Carbonated soda ash occupies the same position as at the date of our last. Only a jobbing business is passing, as the principal consumers are not in need of supplies at present, and will not be in the market for some time to come. The market remains steady, and we repeat our quotations of 1 22½@1 27½c for 48% in a large way, and 1 27½@1 32½c for jobbing lots from store, according to quantity and seller.

Caustic soda ash 48%, remains firm at the advance noted in our last, but there has been no improvement in the demand and the market closes quiet. Small sales are making from store at 1 35c while larger quantities are held at 1 25c.

Refined alkali still enjoys a good demand and manufacturers are filled with orders for prompt and forward delivery. Prices are maintained at 1 22½@1 25c for 48% and 1 12½@1 17½ for 58% according to position and size of order.

Caustic soda continues to show improvement not so much because of an improved inquiry from buyers as because the low prices have caused a cessation of shipments from the other side, and stocks here are beginning to run short. From Liverpool comes no encouraging news to assist the upward movement, the market over there appearing to be as weak if not weaker than ever. On the spot there are now no sellers of 7@74% below 2 12½c and it is doubtful if any one could be found willing to shade this figure on stock to arrive. In a small way sales are making at 2 25@2 30c as to quantity. In other tests there is no change to note.

Sal soda remains quiet, but is a shade firmer than at the date of our last, owing to the impending restriction of the production by the continued hot weather. There is no quotable change, however, English being held at 85@87½c nominally, and domestic at 75@80c,

Bleaching powder retains its position here though news by mail from the other side continues of a discouraging character, and nothing to show improvement there has been received by cable, so far as we can learn. There is still a lack of demand but as there is nothing pressing on the market, prices remain steady at 1 50@1 75c as to holder and size of order.

Acids.

Acetic acid continues to meet with a light jobbing demand while prices are unchanged at 2@2¼c as to quantity.

Muriatic acid as well as nitric finds a moderate outlet, buyers regulating their purchases by their current requirements. Prices remain steady at the range previously quoted.

Oxalic acid is without new feature. Dealers report a fair jobbing demand but there is a continued absence of important buying. In ten ton lots the quotation is 9½c and for single casks 10½c. These rates are for prime German and English brands ex dock or store, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Terms, net cash.

Sulphuric acid is in the same position as when we last wrote. For jobbing lots there is a moderate inquiry but large lots attract little attention. We quote 90@95c for 60° and 95c@$1 20 for 66°.

Tartaric acid is quite active, though not more so than usual at this season. A steady feeling prevails and we continue our quotations of 34c for crystals in quantities of 3,000 lbs, or more. In barrels, less quantity, 35c; in 50-lb boxes, 36c. For powdered, 1c advance is asked over these figures. Buyers protected against further decline upon undelivered portions of contract. Terms, free on board New York, net thirty days, or less 1 per cent for cash within ten days. We continue to hear of lower offer however, say a half cent below these figures.

Miscellaneous.

Acetate of lime remains quiet and prices remain as at the date of last writing, namely, 90c for brown and 1¾@1¾c for gray.

Blue vitriol receives a fair share of attention, but jobbing lots only appear to be wanted. The quotation is 5¾c, but we understand that this has been shaded ⅛@¼c on some orders.

Brimstone is without fresh interest. There is nothing doing on the spot, to speak of, and there seems to be little inquiry for futures. At the close the market was firmer, in sympathy with cables from Sicily.

Nitrate of soda is dull, and to effect sales holders would have to make concessions. This they seem unwilling to do, and the market may still be written steady at 1 92½@2c, with a possible shading of the inside price on a large order.

Cream tartar, as usual at this season, is quiet, and we find nothing new or interesting to note regarding the position of the article. There is no quotable change in prices, which are: For granulated or crystals, in lots of 1 to 20 casks, 23c; for powdered, in lots of 1 to 25 barrels, 23½c. Buyers protected against further decline upon undelivered portion of contract. Terms, net cash, thirty days, free on board New York, or less 1 per cent for cash within ten days.

Ammonias, Potashes and Fertilizing Chemicals.

Dealers in fertilizer chemicals are able to report a fairly brisk demand, particularly for forward delivery, and as a result a steady feeling prevails. There has been more doing in fish scrap and we note sales of 1,000 tons at $24 50@25. We quote azotine at $2 35@2 40 as to quality; dried blood $2 35@2½ for low grade Eastern in buyers' bags and $2 40@2 45 for high grade Western finely ground; tankage, $25@26 for high grade, and $24 25@24 50 for medium and low grades, as to quality; sulphate ammonia, $3 10@3 12½; bone-black guaranteed 70% phosphate, $19 00@19 50 per ton; dissolved bone, 95@$1 00 per unit; acid phosphate, 80@82½c per unit; rough bones, $22 50@23 per ton for hard and clean foreign, and $20@21 50 for the usual run of domestics; ground bone, $25@28 as to grade; fish scrap, $25 f o b factory. Undried Charleston rock is held at $5 50@$6 00 per ton, and kiln dried at $6 50@7 00 both f o b vessel, at the mines. Ground Charleston rock is now quotable at $11@11 50 ex-steamer at New York.

Muriate of potash is very quiet. The arrivals continue but they are absorbed by deliveries on contract, and the market consequently remains steady at $1·80@1 85 as to quantity.

Double manure salt is in good supply on the spot and as buyers show little interest, the feeling among holders is rather easier. While 1 20c remains the nominal quotation for stock on the spot, we understand this might be shaded on a prompt offer. High grade sulphate of potash is also quiet and as there is quite a stock on hand, offers to sell are made at 2 25@2 35c, basis of 9 %. Futures remain comparatively high.

Kainit is inquired for to some extent but we hear of no important transactions. Prices are steady and we quote cargoes at $9 75 invoice and $10 actual weight. Smaller quantities command $10 25@10 50 according to size of order.

Chlorate of potash is reported higher in Liverpool by cable but there is no change here as yet.

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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1889.

No increase in the demand for English chemicals has been reported during the present week and, in fact, trade if anything has been less than previously noted, as nothing but jobbing orders have been received. Prices have undergone no change, figures previously given holding good in most articles. The arrivals have been light and generally placed from dock.

Carbonated soda ash, Liverpool 48%, is now exceedingly quiet; the glass makers having gone out of blast, the demand from that quarter has entirely ceased. Spot goods are quoted at 1 30@1 40c, and for shipments 1 25@1 35c is named as to brand and quantity. In 58% there is no change from figures given in previous report.

Caustic soda ash 48% in a jobbing way is obtainable at 1 32½@1 40c, and a fair trade in progress. To arrive, 1 30@1 35c is named, and shipments could possibly be had as low as 1 25@1 32½ on firm offer.

Caustic soda 60% is moving along quietly in a jobbing way at 2 45@2 60c on spot, and same figures are named to arrive; there is, however, very little disposition on the part of large buyers to anticipate their wants. 70% is quoted at 2 20@2 30c, on spot, and although these figures are named to arrive a trifle under might be accepted. Solvay 36% alkali is quoted at 1 27½@1 32½c on spot, and for future deliveries 1 17½@1 27½c. BM, 48%, is scarce at the moment, and from second hands is firmly held at 1 30@1 35c. Shipments and lots to arrive can be had at 1 25@1 30c. BM, 58%, is quoted from store at 1 25@1 30c, and to arrive and for shipments 1 20@1 25c will buy as to quantities, and the firmness exhibited for some time past continues.

Sal soda on spot is quoted at 92½@1c, with sales within the range, and for future shipments 85@92½c.

Bleaching powders continue quiet, and very little obtainable at 1 90@2c. To arrive and for shipments 1 55@1 67½c are the ruling quotations.

Nitrate of soda on spot is firm at 2 20@2 40c, and shipments are quoted at 1 90@2 10c.

Phosphate Mines at Redonda.

REPORT OF U. S. CONSUL CHESTER E. JACKSON.

The island of Redonda, where the phosphate mines in question are found, is situated about midway between the islands of Montserrat and Nevis, and about 25 miles to the southwest of Antigua, in latitude 26° 6' and longitude 61° 35'. It is a dependency of Antigua, and one of the numerous islands belonging to the Leeward Islands group, and under the jurisdiction of the British Government. Its discovery dates from the second voyage of Columbus, in 1493. In Irving's "Life of Columbus" the following words are found.

"Weighing anchor on the 10th of November, Columbus steered toward the northwest, along this beautiful archipelago, giving names to the islands as they came to view, such as Montserrat, Santa Maria la Redonda, Santa Maria la Antigua, and San Martin. Various other islands, lofty and well-wooded, appeared to the north, southwest, and southeast, but he forbore to visit them."

Although Columbus in his enthusiasm, gave the island the high-sounding name of Santa Maria la Redonda, after some cathedral, probably, geographers reduced it considerably by calling it Redonda; but in this matter-of-fact generation it is known in its own neighborhood as the "Rock."

A full survey of the island has never been attempted. It is estimated to be 1 mile in length, a third of a mile in width, and about 1,000 feet in height. It stretches north and south, and presents a very barren, bold, rocky, rugged appearance. The eastern side is somewhat rounded, and more deliberate in reaching the sea; but the western side, with the exception of a steep ravine, is a sheer precipice of nearly 1,000 feet in the highest part. Its shores are rock bound, and offer but one desirable place for landing, at the southwest part, near the foot of the ravine alluded to. The Rock is encompassed by bold water, and a stone can be easily cast from the shore into 20 fathoms of water. The mines are situated on both the northerly and southerly ends of the island.

Phosphate alumine was cescovered at Redonda about 1865, by Dr. Field and Henry A. Arrindoll, both Americans; the latter a naturalized citizen, and later a consular officer at Antigua. A license to mine the phosphate was obtained from the British Government by these parties in October, 1865. The license was granted for twenty-one years at the rate of £20 per annum. About 10,000 tons were mined and exported to the United States in a short period; but the speculation proved a ruinous one for both parties and operations were soon discontinued. The license was surrendered in December, 1882, and a new one granted to the present company (the Redonda Phosphate Company) in January, 1883. It extends twenty-one years, and the terms are, that a royalty be paid at the rate of 6 pence per ton on all phosphates exported, and not less than 100 pounds to be paid for each half year. It may be surrendered at seven or fourteen years on giving six months' notice to the governor of Antigua.

The Redonda Phosphate Company is an individual one, and is in the hands of Messrs. John Thompson, William Doly, and Charles Humphrey, who reside in Scotland. No shares have been issued, and no amount of capital announced. The shipments of phosphate by the present company began in the latter part of 1885, and have amounted in all to about 21,-

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000 tons, valued at $117,810, free on board. Of this quantity 4,850 tons have been shipped to the United States and were invoiced at $27,270, free on board, at the rate of $5.61 per ton; the remainder was shipped to the United Kingdom. There are 2,000 tons of the rock on hand ready for exportation at this date.

On account of the mines being situated on the top of this precipitous island, a system of wire cables and iron buckets have been instituted in order to lessen the difficulty of placing the phosphate rock aboard ship.

The system at the south of the island connects the wharf and landing with the mines and buildings above. It extends up the ravine before referred to, and is 700 feet in length, with a gradient of 60 degrees. The system consists of two 1½-inch steel-wire cables, stayed above and below. Suspended from these are two large iron buckets, connecting with blocks, which run on the cables. The buckets are connected by another wire cable, which runs in a large wheel at the top. Water is used for the ballasting, and is kept in a cistern at the top, holding 800 gallons, and which is pumped from the sea below by a steam-engine stationed at the water's edge. The phosphate is sent down with a bucket and dumped into a box, which is swung by a crane and dumped into a lighter and put aboard ship. The operation is simple and most expeditious, and a vessel is rarely delayed in taking in her freight.

The system at the north of the island, where most of the mining is done, is 1,140 feet in length, and has, it seemed to me, a steeper gradient than at the south. The foot of this system is stayed into the rock in the bottom of the sea, in two fathoms of water, and some little distance from shore. The phosphate is dumped from the bucket into the lighter direct.

Freights to the United States in sailing vessels have been obtained at $2.80 per ton. I could not obtain the amount paid for transportation to Great Britain.

The number of miners varies from time to time. When I visited the place in November all operations had been stopped and the miners sent home for a holiday. In the busy season, when shipping is active, about ninety hands are employed, of which fifty are probably miners proper. The labor is obtained from the islands of Montserrat and St. Martins, and is negro labor entirely. From $6 to $7 per month is paid them, and they are found both food and lodging. The staff consists of a superintendent, manager, and book-keeper.

On the southern end of the island, and at a height of about 600 feet from the sea, the company has erected a number of buildings, consisting of a large house for the staff, shops, store-houses, boarding-houses, and others. These buildings are mostly of iron, and every precaution has been taken to save the rainfall by a system of pipes, tanks, and cisterns in connection with them. The company is now in possession of a stock of rain-water amounting to about 60,000 gollons.

The mining is confined to the surface, and the good rock is found in veins. The drilling is done entirely by hand-drills, and the racka-rock explosive is preferred to all others. An apparatus is kept on hand to test the amount of the phosphoric acid contained in the rock, as the rock sold is guaranteed to contain not less than 30 per cent. of acid. Some of the rock contains 35 per cent. phosphoric acid. No data could be supplied to determine the chemical constitutents of the rock in question. It is known to contain a large percentage of iron, however. The supply of phosphate is reckoned by experts to be inexhaustible.

China's Foreign Trade in Drugs, Etc.

In an article commenting upon the recently published report of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, the London *Chemist and Druggist* says that the figures given disclose the fact that foreign imports into China through the nineteen "treaty ports" now open to foreign commerce, and the two foreign ports of Hong Kong and Macao have been progressing very considerably during the last five years, the approximate value of the imports, in millions of Haikwan taels, having been as follows: 1884, 72¾; 1885, 88¾; 1886, 87½; 1887, 94½; 1888, 105½. Part of the great improvement in the trade of the last year appears to be owing simply to the enactment of certain new regulations affecting the opium trade in Hong Kong and Macao; but, allowing for this, the bona-fide increase of trade has been an unusually large one.

It may be that before long, as the mineral riches of China are exploited on modern systems, quicksilver, of which China is now one of the largest consumers in the world (her imports last year were 3,875 bottles, against 4,236 bottles in 1887), will become an article of export rather than a purchase from abroad. The year 1888 witnessed the opening of the first Chinese railway. It is a line of only 81 miles in length, and its special object is the development of the coal mines in the neighborhood of Tientsin. But no one can suppose that this line will not be the precursor of more important routes, which will penetrate the interior of the country and carry its products to the shipping ports with greater ease than the unsafe rivers or the wearisome trade routes now afford. Bonded warehouses for general foreign imports were also established at Shanghai last year, and, although the results thus far have been slight, it is thought that they will ultimately prove a considerable boon to commerce. Among the Chinese imports of pharmaceutical interest opium is, of course, the principal, the figuras under this head having been 74,350 piculs (of 133⅓ lbs.) in 1887 and 82,402 piculs last year. Generally speaking, however, the trade is on the decline, chiefly because of the largely increasing cultivation of opium in China itself. Many different kinds of opium are now grown in that country, but most of it is not of good quality. It resembles inferior Persian opium, and is only used by the poorer classes, who use a little of the foreign drug with it to bring up the flavor. The principal Chinese drug exports for the last two years embrace the following articles in piculs:

	Camphor.	Cassia.	Galangal.	Galls.
1888 piculs	3,893	62,095	5,315	31,201
1887	2,751	72,196	9,601	36,911

	Musk.	Ess. Oils.	Rhubarb.	Star Anise.
1888	27½	2,346	4,265	6,532
1887	22 7-10	1,640	4,622	5,233

As regards the foreign trade of China, nearly three-fourth of it is done with the United Kingdom direct or via Hong Hong. An examination of the trade figures, arranged according to different countries, also reveals the fact that during the last seven or eight years Chinese trade has extended wonderfully in all directions. Chinese exports to South Africa, for instance, have doubled during that period; with the continent of Europe (excepting Russia) they have grown over 30 per cent.; while the direct imports from that quarter have advanced by 20 per cent. With Asiatic Russia trade has grown by 50 per cent., while valuable direct commercial relations have been created with Odessa, whence Russian petroleum was first introduced on Chinese markets last year, its effect being immediately perceptible upon the shipments from the United States. With Japan, Java, Cochin, China, Siam, the Phillipine Islands, and the Levant, business has either much expanded or altogether new relations have been created. It is noteworthy, however, that the two countries where the "Chinese question" has lately come to the front, Australia and the United States, are almost the only ones showing a stagnant or dwindling trade with China. Much of the phenomenal growth of Chinese trade with British America is traceable to this cause, as quite a large smuggling business in opium, has recently sprung up across the frontier between British Columbia and the United States.

Alcoholic stimulants and caffeine stimulants, which in France are almost considered birds of a feather, showed a great increase up to 1880, and thence began to decrease. Brandy and rum, together with the stronger wines, are set down as alcoholic medicines, claret as an ordinary asticle of diet. A great increase occurred in all the preparations used for allaying pain. To speak first of the anæsthetics, ether, starting with 181 kilos in 1865, rose to 629 in 1876, 931 in 1881, and 1,145 in 1885; chloroform, 329 kilos in 1876, and 787 in 1885. Among narcotics, opium kept its own, namely, about 200 kilos a year, with an accidental rise to 300 in 1882. Morphine began with nearly 11 kilos, reached 20 in 1882—when opium also saw its maximum—and closed with 17 kilos. Codeine, aconitine, coniine, and such out-of-the-way alkaloids had so erratic a course that it is clear final sentence has not been passed upon them. Belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus varied but little; only atropine sulphate experienced an increase since it became extensively used in ophthalmic practice.

The career of chloral is instructive. Beginning with 5 kilos in 1869, when it first appeared in hospitals, it reached 100 in 1872, 351 four years afterwards, 700 in 1880, and 842 in 1885. The bromides were equally striking. Their total was barely over 3 kilos. in 1855, while in 1876 potassium bromide alone scored 813, and, 1885, 1,886 kilos. Bromides of sodium and ammonium were more fitful; we find of the first, 9 kilos in 1876, 21 in 1877, none, or next to none, for three years, then 22 kilos in 1882, 53 in 1884, and, finally, 39 in 1885. The ammonium salt showed 125 grammes in 1875, 6 kilos in 1879, 10 in 1880, 25 in 1881, 69 in 1883, and 37 in 1885.

Unfortunately antipyrin was introduced too recently to show much on the list, but the reader is promised very interesting figures in the next decennial statistics—that is, some time in 1898, or thereabouts. For the present, we are told 725 grammes were used in 1884 and 26 kilos in 1885. Antispasmodics remained quiet. Camphor especially held its place oscillating between 985 and 1,133 kilos.

Nux vomica and its congeners had unaccountable changes, but all told their consumption increased. Veratrine has almost disappeared; brucine was scarcely ever used. Nux vomica, St. Ignatius beans, and strychnine were the favorites, although their relative places often varied, and they never recovered the figures of twenty years ago, yet on the whole they were in better favor near the end of the decade now considered. Ergot went slowly upwards, but ergotine progressed considerably.

Bitters offer nothing worthy of notice, unless it be that gentian and calumba apppear to be superseding hops, quassia, &c. As to emetics, they change but little, ipecac, only gaining somewhat over tartar emetic.

Digitalis remained almost invariable, and in all cases preferred to digitalines, for the good and sufficient reason that the real active principle (or principles) representing the drug still remained undiscovered. Tar gained more and more in favor; balsam copaiba and cubebs somewhat lost ground, and were partly superseded by oil of sandal-wood.

The consumption of all vermifuges decreased, owing probably to the gradual disappearance of tapeworm and other parasites. Kousso and male fern were the most affected.

Pepsin also is on the wane. First introduced by Dr. Corvisart in general practice, 200 grammes of it were in 1860 used in the Paris hospitals, then 44 kilos in 1874, and 90 in 1879, since when the consumption tapered down to 50 kilos in 1885.

Iodine and iodides steadily kept onward, but tincture of iodine led the van, progressing from 673 kilos in 1876 to 1,376 in 1885. Potassium iodide, which took twenty years to rise from 385 to 550 kilos (1875), reached 1,075 in 1885; and sodium iodide, used only recently, added to it a quota of 11½ kilos. It should, however be borne in mind that the increase was not caused by a recrudescence of the special diseases wherein the salts are given, but by the higher doses now administered. A like remark applies to corrosive sublimate. Whereas 102 kilos sufficed in 1876, 314 were consumed in 1885, but the increased consumption was chiefly owing to its antiseptic properties. At the same time, it cannot be denied that other mercurials, especially calomel and the iodides of mercury, having been in greater demand, syphilitic diseases show no sign of decrease—on the contrary.

Now to speak of medicines for external use, the sodium sulphides entirely took the place of the potassium combinations, and were almost exclusively used for sulphur baths. Silver nitrate began with 26 and 10 kilos for the crystals and sticks in 1876, and ended with 43 and 15 in 1885. The fortunes of glycerine have been most brilliant. In 1855 the Central Pharmacy supplied only 200 kilos and 4,000 in 1870. In 1876, 7,000 kilos were needed, and 23,000 in 1885. Collodion, now employed nearly altogether as an adhesive or protecting application, remained very steady between 195 kilos in 1876 and 297 in 1885. And, to end with rubefacient and blistering medicines, cantharides and thapsia decreased nearly one half—namely, from 350 and 1,248 in 1876 to 200 and 722 in 1885. The disfavor attaching to thapsia will surprise no one, but there seems to be no reason for the neglect of cantharides. Mustard and sinapisms, on the other hand, held their ground better, especially the second, which remained almost unchanged. The conclusions of the writers of the paper are that the chief characteristics of modern therapeutics are the increased favor of narcotic, hynotic, and anæsthetic medicines, and the undisputed sway of antiseptics.

Consumption of Drugs and Medicines.

A comparative record of the drugs and medicines consumed by the Paris hospitals is published by the London *Chemist and Druggist*, and the exhibit is very interesting as showing the progress made by the leading articles:

To begin with antiseptics: carbolic, boracic, and thymic acids, thymol and potassium permanganate may be placed together. Carbolic acid started with 369 kilos. in 1876, kept steadily increasing to 5,782 in 1882, 11,955 in 1884, and in 1885 had a slight falling off to 11,217. Boric acid had also a regular course upwards from 10 kilos. in 1876 to 1,909 in 1885. Thymic acid behaved likewise, on a smaller scale—namely 250 grams to 12·420 kilos. Thymol had a more fluctuating career. Used in 1880 for the first time, in the proportion of 1,250 grams, it saw 10 kilos. in 1884, and barely 4 kilos the following year. The permanganate rose slowly and steadily from 8,350 grams in 1876 to to 28 kilos. in 1885. Corrosive sublimate and iodoform are used as antiseptics, but not only as such. Both were exceedingly steady, and show an increase of course. The figures for sublimate are the following (in kilos): 102, 111, 110, 140, 197, 176, 171, 225, 329, 314; and for iodoform 22, 30, 34, 37, 84, 124, 208, 174, 289, 353.

The fortunes of salicylic acid and its compounds are interesting. While the acid kept fluctuating in accordance with medical opinion, now and then unsettled as to whether the chemical should be employed as an antiseptic or an antipyretic, the sodium salt at once jumped to high favor for the treatment of particular rheumatism. Bismuth salicylate threatened to supersede the subnitrate and followed a steady upward career, without infringing much on its rival after all. The following are the figures in kilos; Salicylic acid, 20, 65, 16, 5½, 6 1-6, 6 1-6, 31, 27, 7. Sodium salicylate appeared first in 1887, and bismuth in 1881. For the first we have in kilos: 182, 223, 261, 324, 348, 391, 239, 287, 355; and for the second (1888), 1¾, 9½, 3¼. 27½, 18. As to the subnitrate the figures only varied from 347 kilos in 1876, and 554 in 1881, to 419 in 1885.

As to antiperiodics, quinine held its own, starting with 47 kilos in 1876, rising to 88 kilos in 1882, and ending with seventy in 1885. Cinchonine only appeared once, with 900 grammes in 1878, and was seen no more. Cinchona barks deserve no special remarks, except that, being more and more employed as tonics, gray barks are the favorites.

Chalybeates, alkalies, and arsenicals remain very firm, with an increase for the two last named, especially the lithia preparations. Among chalybeates the ferrous iodide syrup nearly superseded all its rivals for internal uses.

Purgatives remained almost invariable both in quantity and comparative favor.

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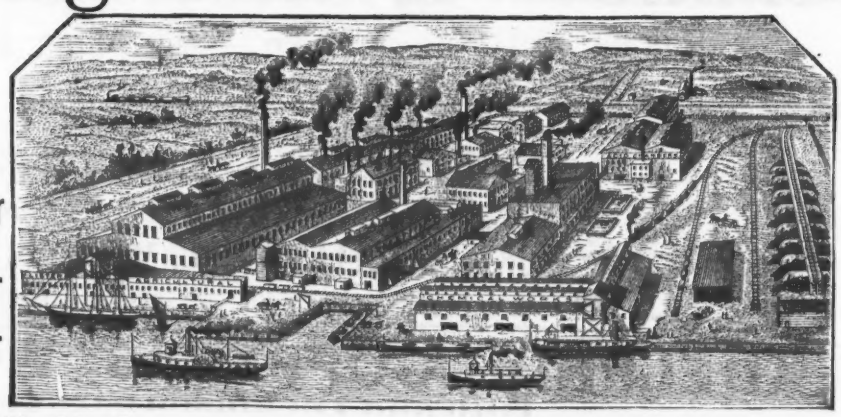

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History and Present Condition of the Whale Fishery.

BY A. HOWARD CLARK FOR THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 57, June 26.)

THE NORTH PACIFIC AND PACIFIC-ARCTIC FISHERY.

The Beginning of the Fishery.—The history of whaling in the Arctic ocean north of Bering strait, begins in the year 1848, when Captain Roys, of the bark Superior, of Sag Harbor, N. Y., cruised there and took many large whales. The Honolulu *Friend* gives the following account by Captain Roys of the opening up of this profitable whaling region: "I entered the Arctic ocean about the middle of July, and cruised from continent to continent, going as high as latitude 70, and saw whales wherever I went, cutting in my last whale on the 23d of August, and returning, through Bering strait, on the 28th of the same month. On account of powerful currents, thick fogs, the near vicinity of land and ice, combined with the imperfection of charts and want of information respecting this region, I found it both difficult and dangerous to get oil, although there were plenty of whales. Hereafter, doubtless, many ships will go there, and I think there ought to be some provision made to save the lives of those who go there should they be cast away."

The whales taken by Captain Roys were of the bowhead species, which is peculiar to Arctic regions. Vessels had been taking the right whale in the Okhotsk sea and neighboring waters for some years prior to the inauguration of the Bering strait fishery, but it was not until about this time that whalemen began to take notice of the bowhead or Greenland whale that had been looked upon as of no more importance than the finback or sulphur bottom whales. They were greatly surprised when they discovered with what ease the bowhead could be killed, and the great amount of oil and bone it yielded. According to Starbuck, the first bowheads were taken in the year 1843 on the coast of Kamchatka by ships Hercules, Captain Ricketson, and Janus, Captain Turner, both of New Bedford. This species of whale was first taken in the Okhotsk sea about 1847, or, as Captain Roys thinks, in 1848 or 1849.

Captain Barnes on Arctic Whaling in 1877.—The following account of Arctic whaling during the season of 1877 is kindly furnished by Capt. William M. Barnes, of bark Sea Breeze, of New Bedford. The letter was written to Capt. H. W. Seabury, and published in the New Bedford *Evening Standard* of November 21, 1877:

"We came yesterday (October 22) through the Aleutian islands by the 172° west longitude pass. Better charts and a greater familiarity with these islands than we formerly possessed have deprived them of much of the dread we formerly entertained for them, and I do not think that any vessel has lately taken the old route on the down passage to the west of the islands. In going north last spring we passed the chain at the same place on May 4, and three days later came up to ice in latitude 56° 30' north. From that time till the 23d of the same month we skirted the ice to westward, attempting in different places to penetrate it, but ever finding it too compact. On May 24 we were in sight of land, 250 miles westsouthwest from Cape Navarin, and on that day we entered the ice in company with barks Roman and Mount Wollaston. In a week we had worked through a belt of ice of some 40 miles in width, and had come into a strip of clear water, inshore of the ice, and extending all the way to Cape Navarin. It was the luck of the Sea Breeze to get into this water a few hours ahead of the other two vessels, and with a good breeze we soon were a long way from them, but before they lost sight of us whales had made their appearance in the loose ice around their ships, and each vessel succeeded in taking two large ones.

"On the 6th of June we were off Cape Navarin, and on the 10th off Plover Bay, not having seen a single whale. On the following day, off Cape Chaplin, we saw and chased a whale going quick north, and on the same day spoke Captain Redfield, of a trading schooner, who reported the eastern part of the sea quite free from ice, and that he had seen quite a number of whales off St. Lawrence island. So we, going by our experience in these last few years, supposed that the whales had already gone to the north, and made the best of our way into the Arctic. It proved, however, that there was still a large body of whalers somewhere in the southern ice that came up through the straits after nearly all the whales had passed through. The several trading vessels report seeing many whales, and that quite a number were taken by the natives at different places. At this time most of the whalers were walrusing, but a few that were in the line of whales in the Arctic took one or more. In two or three days they had all gone past and no more whales were seen till the ships were off Point Barrow.

"From the middle of June till the last of July we were engaged in catching walruses. The past season was rather a poor one for this branch of business, as it was later than usual before the walruses were found in large numbers. We took 2,000, that yielded 1,200 barrels of oil. There does not yet appear any diminution in the number of these animals; still if the ships continue to catch them as they have done for the last few years it cannot be long before there will be a great decrease. This season a schooner was fitted from San Francisco expressly for walrus catching, and doubtless the fair success she met with will prompt the fitting away of others next year, so I fear the poor walruses are destined to suffer.

"Early in August we arrived off Point Barrow. We found a number of whalers already there, and some of them boiling. The ice, when we passed up, was some 10 miles off shore, at the Sea Horse Islands, and from there to Point Barrow, 70 miles, there was a strip of clear water 20 miles wide, but which will almost be closed up if the wind came a few hours from the west. From Cape Smith to Point Barrow there was a body of ice aground, and on the western edge of the bank that extends to the north from the point there was a wall of ice some 6 miles long and 60 feet or more in height, so high that there were only a few places where it was possible from the "crow's nest" to look over it. This wall, however, was quite narrow, and probably was formed when a pack moving from the west took the ground on this bank, in some 7 fathoms of water, the pressure behind piling the succeeding ice upon that which was grounded. We found the ships anchored near the end of this wall. To the northeast there was an opening in the ice of several miles of greater or less extent, according to the wind, while to the eastward of the point, the ice lay in huge floes many miles in extent, and but little separated. Only near the point was there much small ice, and among this there was much that was so large as to make navigation among it unsafe and difficult. The whales were already coming from the east, and would cross the open water near the end of the ground ice and bury themselves in the western pack.

"On August 15 five vessels started to the eastward, and the next day passed out of sight. One vessel after another would follow, and by the last of the month the whole fleet was to the east of Point Barrow. To the north was an unknown amount of ice, but it was possible, with care and with a favoring wind, to thread one's way along the land among the floes of ice. In this difficult navigation the Roman and Milton came to grief, and returned to the point. Some of the vessels report having gone as far east as Return Reef. The Sea Breeze went no farther than Smith's Bay. The vessels that first went east found whales off Point Tangent, 40 miles from Point Barrow, but farther east very few whales were seen—fortunately, as it proved—as it it acknowledged that if whales had been found and the fleet been detained a few days to the eastward New Bedford would again have had to deplore the loss of her northern fleet.

"Early in September the ships were all back to Point Barrow. The weather was now quite cold, and the ice encroaching fast on our open space. On the 6th of September, in company with bark Mercury, we steered to the southwest and run 80 miles between the ice and land, and then to the west of Herald Island. We found much open ice over the usual whaling-ground. September 13 we were in the longitude of Herald Island, but 80 miles to the south of it, and the ice trending to the southwest, so we turned again to the east. Here we spoke bark Cleone, Captain Nye, who was also working east and reported the Rainbow working up towards Herald Island. In a few days we were back among the eastern ships, and on the 17th of the month learned that the Three Brothers had been abandoned in the ice around Point Barrow, and that the ships that brought down her crew barely escaped the double danger of being inclosedby the ice and of being frozen in. We had now northeast wind, quite cold, and snowy. A few nights after the W. A. Farnsworth was lost, her crew barely having time to escape as they stood.

"At this time there was more young ice than I have ever before seen in the Arctic. On the 20th of September, in latitude 70° 20', the whole ocean appeared to be frozen over, the young ice being nearly an inch thick, so that the ship needed a fresh breeze to force her way through it; and a few days later we found ice nearly 2 inches thick still farther south.

"About the 20th of September several vessels left, some it is reported leaving the sea to look for right whales. Others went westward.

"The northeast wind freshened to a gale, and on the 25th of September we had drifted to south of Cape Lisburne, and in company with the Mount Wollaston, anchored under the lee of Point Hope. Next day took our anchors and steered south to leave the sea, but before we had reached East Cape met a south wind and swung off again for Herald Island. October 1, sighted Herald Island, also vessels whaling, and soon after whales. The south wind, with a current running north, had carried the ice so far that ships were now whaling close to the island in clear water. Learned soon after that there had been many whales here; that the Rainbow had worked up through 80 miles of ice and found them here about the middle of September, and that all the vessels here had been doing well. There were in sight here nine sails; if any more, not immediately around the island, and it was thought that all the others had left the sea. The last whales were taken here October 10, by barks Cleone and Helen Mar. We took three only, making 330 barrels. For many years I have not seen so many or such large whales as about here for the first week in October.

"Left Herald Island October 10. On the 12th anchored in Saint Lawrence Bay. Found here the Rainbow, 17 whales, Norman, 14 whales; and Mount Wollaston, 8 whales. Soon after arrived there the Pacific 11 whales, the Northern Light 9 whales, the Progress 8 whales, the Helen Mar 13 whales, and the Cleone 11 whales.

"We sailed from Saint Lawrence Bay October 18, leaving five vessels there. Two days later we killed and lost a right whale, near Saint Matthew's Island, by the sinking of the whale. And now the season seems closed, and nothing remains but to make the best of our way to port. * * *

"Long before you will receive this, in all probability you have learned all that is to be known concerning the vessels abandoned last season. Only two vessels survived the winter. There were, I believe, five men, Hawaiian natives, who made their way over the ice to the Acors Barns, the vessel that lay nearest the land, away to the east of Point Barrow. It chanced that in the gale that soon came on, after the fleet was abandoned, that this vessel was driven through a break in the ground-ice that walled the northern shore, and these men succeeded in reaching the land and Point Barrow soon after the departure of the vessels that were saved. Three of these men were badly frozen and soon died. The two others were kindly cared for by the natives on the point, and when I saw them on board Hawaiian brig William H. Allen were fat and hearty. The bark Clara Bell was abandoned a few miles south from Cape Smith. She was found lying at her anchor, wholly clear from ice, and with no further damage than was done by the natives, who took whatever was of any use to them, and cut and hacked till they had made a bad-looking vessel of her. The first few vessels helped themselves to whatever was left of value, and the schooner Newton Booth, of San Francisco, took the remaining oil. The Clara Bell lay there at her anchor till about the 20th of September, when she broke adrift and came up with the current and went out of sight in the ice to the northeast. She was last seen off Harrison's Bay.

"I cannot learn that anything certain is known concerning the other abandoned ships. There was a report that some trading vessel understood from the natives, at Point Hope, that during the winter a ship made her appearance off the point, among the ice; that they (the natives) boarded her; that they found no one on her; but on the ice near her the bodies of two men who had perished while trying to reach the land. It seems probable to me that in the strong northeast gales of the fall, the abandoned ships were driven to the southwest, and were drifting around with the ice through the winter, and if not sooner broken to pieces, were carried away in the spring among the ice moving north. The Acors Barns was burned by the natives.

"The men that spent the winter among the natives report most kind treatment. They say, however, that occasionally they had to flee from one house to another, when the inmates of the first were having a drunken frolic, as at such times they could not be sure of their lives. A few years ago these people did not know the use of intoxicating liquors. What a comment on our boasted civilization and on the genuineness of our Christianity that this little colony of people, in this most remote corner of the earth, must suffer and be imbruted because of us! It is a grievous shame, and one that I hope will soon come to an end." [The Sea Breeze arrived at San Francisco November 11, having had a long and rough passage down—a succession of southerly gales—with 1,450 barrels oil, 5,000 pounds whalebone, and 6,000 pounds ivory.]

Captain Pease on Arctic Whaling.—Captain Pease, of the ship Champion, of Edgartown, in a letter published in the New Bedford *Shipping List*, of November 29, 1870, thus describes some of the incidents of Arctic whaling:

"We made and entered the ice on the 17th day of May, about 40 miles south of Cape Navarin, weather thick and snowing; on the 20th the weather cleared up, showing about a dozen ships in the ice. The weather having every appearance of a gale, I worked out of the ice, and soon found myself surrounded by fifty ships. Saw but one whale in the ice. On the 23d, weather pleasant, two or three ships worked a short distance in the ice; the next day the fleet commenced following and in a few hours fifty ships were on a race to Cape Thaddeus; it was oak against ice, and like all heavy moving bodies which come in collision, 'the weakest structure always gives way;' so with the ships, they all came out more or less damaged in copper and sheathing—the Champion four days ahead to Cape Thaddeus, in clear water.

"Unfortunately, for the first time since whaling, there were no whales. On the 13th of June we lowered for a whale going quick into the ice, Capt. Agchen bearing southwest 90 miles, and before getting the boats clear the ice packed around us. From that time until the 26th, so close and heavy was the ice packed around us, that we found it impossible to move the ship. With our sails furled, we drifted with the ice about 12 miles per day toward Cape Agchen, the ship lying as quiet as in a dock, but on the 22d, when close under the cape, a gale set in from the southward, producing a heavy swell and causing the ship to strike heavily against the ice. We saved our rudder by hooking our blubber-hooks to it and heaving them well taut with hawsers to our quarters. Had the current not taken an easterly shore course, the ship must have gone on shore. The wind blowing on shore, which was distant less than half a mile, 5 to 6 fathoms of water under us, ship rolling and pounding heavily against the ice, weather so thick we could not see 50 yards, made it rather an anxious time. For thirty-six hours I was expecting some sharp-pointed rock would crash through her sides. On the 24th, finding only 4½ fathoms water, little current, with the larger pieces of ice around, we let go an anchor and held her to a large floe of ice. Here we broke our sampson-post off in the deck. On the morning of the 25th the weather cleared up, showing our position to be at the head of a small bay about 15 miles east of Cape Agchen. Here for two days we lay becalmed and ice-bound. On the second day the ice loosened, when we took our anchor and by eighteen hours' hard work succeeded in kedging about 4 miles seaward; a breeze then springing up from off shore, we spread sail and passed into clear water. We spent a short time in the straits, but saw nothing of the bowhead kind. Passed into the Arctic July —, and found most of the fleet catching walrus; about a dozen ships (this one among the number) went cruising along the northern ice for bowheads. After prospecting from Icy Cape to near Herald Island, and seeing not a whale, I returned to the walrus fleet. The first ship I saw was the Vineyard, with one hundred and seventy-five walrus; since then I have not seen or heard from her. This walrusing is quite a new business, and ships which had engaged in it the previous season and came up prepared were very successful. While at it, we drove business as hard as the best of them, but soon became convinced that the ship's company (taken collectively) were much inferior to many others; they could not endure the cold and exposure expected of them. I have seen boats' crews that were properly rigged, kill and strip a boat-load of walrus in the same length of time another (not rigged) would be in killing one and hauling him on the ice. We took some four hundred, making about 230 barrels. About August 5 all the ships went in pursuit of bowheads (most of them to Point Barrow). When off the Sea Horse Islands we saw a few whales working to the westward, just enough to detain us; we took two making 200 barrels; the weather cold, and a gale all the time. In September I worked up about 70 miles from Point Barrow; saw quite a show of small whales in the sea; took four which made about 100 barrels. As that was a fair sample, and not having the right boys to whale in that ice, where the thermometer stood only 8 above zero, I went back to the westward. Ships that had from forty to fifty men (clad in skins) and officers accustomed to that particular kind of whaling, did well. In going back the fourth mate struck a whale which made about 70 barrels. From the 28th of September to the 4th of October we saw a good chance to get oil, had the weather been good, and a well, hardy crew. We could not cut and whale at the same time. We took four whales which would have made 500 barrels had we had good weather to boil them. On the 4th of October we put away for the straits, in company with the Seneca, John Howland and John Wells—a gale from the northeast, and snowing. On the evening of the 7th it blew almost a hurricane; hove the ship to south of Point Hope, with main-topsail furled; lost starboard bow boat, with davits—ship covered with ice and oil. On the 10th entered the straits in a heavy gale; when about 8 miles south of the Diomedes, had to heave to under bare poles, blowing furiously, and the heaviest sea I ever saw; ship making bad weather of it; we had about 125 barrels of oil on deck, and all our fresh water; our blubber between decks in horse-pieces, and going from the forecastle to the mainmast every time she pitched, and impossible to stop it; ship covered with ice and oil; could only muster four men in a watch; decks flooded with water all the time; no fire to cook with or warm by, made it the most anxious and miserable time I ever experienced in all my sea service. During the night shipped a heavy sea, which took off bow and waist boats, davits, slide-boards, and everything attached, staving about 20 barrels of oil. At daylight on the second day we found ourselves in 17 fathoms of water, and about 6 miles from the center cape of Saint Lawrence Island. Fortunately the gale moderated a little, so that we got two close-reefed topsails and reefed courses on her, and by sundown were clear of the west end of the island. Had it not moderated as soon as it did, we should, by 10 a. m., have been shaking hands with our departed friends."

Another difficulty of North Pacific navigation is mentioned in a letter from Capt. William H. Kelley, of the bark James Allen, of New Bedford, to the *Hawaiian Gazette*, in 1874. He says: "One of the perplexities of the navigator cruising in the Arctic Ocean is the singular effect northerly and southerly winds seem to have upon the mariner's compass. Captains have noticed this singularity for years, and no solution of the matter as far as I have learned, has yet been arrived at. Navigators have noticed that with a north

(Continued on page 60.)

DYE MARKET

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

The prices current will be found on page 40.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1889.

The general features of the market for dyes and dyestuffs are the same as at the date of our last. In most cases purchases are limited to the actual requirements of the moment, and trading in most lines is consequently tame and featureless. Gambier is about the only article on the list exhibiting signs of animation and the market for it is firmer with a tendency toward higher values.

Albumen of all kinds sells only as wanted in moderate jobbing quantities. Prices are quoted steady at 17@19c for domestic, and 19@22½c for foreign blood, egg being held at 70@75c.

Aniline colors are moving fairly in a jobbing way, the volume of business comparing favorably with previous weeks. Nothing new is to be said concerning prices, and no changes are made in our list.

Alizarine is wanted to a fair extent, but orders do not exceed jobbing proportions. The market is steady, and we repeat our quotations of 19@21c, as to quantity and quality.

Bichromate of potash has attracted little notice during the week, the business passing being of the hand-to-mouth order. Prices are maintained at 11⅝@11¾c, as to quantity. For bichromate of soda the usual jobbing demand is supplied at 9½c.

Cochineal is dull and neglected, only occasional small sales coming to our notice. The nominal quotations remain 30c for Teneriffe silver, 29@30c for black, and 33c for gray black. These prices could be shaded, however, on a firm offer.

Cutch has a dragging sale as buyers are not in immediate need of supplies and are not disposed to stock up in the anticipation of future requirements. Prices therefore are more or less nominal at 5¼@5½c as to quantity and position.

Divi divi of prime quality is held at $45@50 as to holder, but we heard of a small lot of ordinary grade, about 10 tons, offering at $32 50. It has probably been sold, as the price was exceptionally low. There is, however, very little demand for any kind.

Dyewoods remain about as when we last wrote. For logwood, in stick, buyers have shown some disposition to operate and we note the sale of some 800 tons St. Marc at a private price, said to be about $35. A cargo of Jamaica wood, about 200 tons, was sold to arrive at $25. A cargo of Gonaives has come to hand but is unsold. The owners want $36. For extracts there has been a fairly good demand but prices still favor the buyer, though there has been no quotable change in prices. The following figures, however, are more or less nominal: 6¾c for No. 1, 51° extract, with No. 2 at 6⅜c and No. 3 at 5½c; 42° No. 1 at 5⅞c; No. 2 at 5½c and No. 3 at 4¾c. Imported and the highest grade domestic 51° continue to rule at 10c, fustic at 7½@9½c for 51° according to quality No. 1 solid is now held at 10@10½c; No. 2 at 9c and No 3 at 7¾c. Sumac is quotable at 3⅛@3¾c for domestic liquid 51°: for imported the prices are very much unsettled.

Gambier has been quite active since our last, limited supplies, present and prospective, in connection with the firm views of sellers, having apparently awakened the interest of buyers. The reported transactions include 1,000 bags from store, here and in Boston at 6¼@6⅜, 100 tons to arrive in Boston, due in October at 6¼c and 100 tons May-June sail shipment for New York at the same figure. An offer of 6¼c cash for everything on the way and for shipment up to June has since been refused. The market closed very firm at 6⅜@6½c for spot stock and for arrival. Shipments are nominally quoted at 6¼c but there is nothing offering owing to the stringency of supplies at primary sources.

Indigo moves slowly in accordance with the current wants of consumption, which at present are rather light. In large lots no interest whatever is shown, but they are not being urged by holders and the market remains steady. We quote Guatamalas at 60@75c as to quality and Bengals at 80@85c for low grade, $1@1 20 for medium and $1 25@1 40 for the better kinds.

Nutgalls remain in about the same position as when we last wrote. Prime China galls are in limited supply on the spot and are held with a considerable degree of firmness at 16½c in a jobbing way. For Aleppo there is a moderate demand, small lots having the preference. Quotations are 13½@14c as to quantity.

Prussiate of potash is not selling to any extent, buyers' wants being small and easily satisfied. Foreign yellow is firm and unchanged at 19c, while American brings 17½@18c as to quantity. Red is dull and nominal at 42@45c.

Starch is moving steadily into consumption on jobbing orders, and a fair volume of business is reported for the past week. We have no change in prices to record, the quotations remaining 2¾@2⅞c for corn, 4½@4⅝c for potato and 5⅝@6c for wheat, as to quantity.

Sicily sumac is in rather limited supply on the spot and meets with a fair demand. Sales of 600 bags from store are reported at $65. Late arrivals by steamer are quotable at $60@62 50. Virginia is selling in car load lots at $46@47 50, while $50 is realized in a jobbing way from store.

Tin crystals are quiet and unchanged. Small sales only are reported, and the quotations of 15¼@15½c, as to quantity, are more or less nominal.

Adulterations of Extract of Fustic.

BY LEOPOLD BRUEHL.

This extract is mostly adulterated with dextrin, molasses, sulphate of zinc, glycerine, starch sugar, alum, extract of turmeric, aniline dyestuffs and nitroalizarine (alizarine orange). The determination of sulphate of zinc and of alum is pretty easy. The presence in the ash of alumina shows an adulteration with alum. The determination of sulphate of zinc, especially of small quantities of the salt, is a little more difficult, and the ash of the extract brought to white heat will often cause errors. The presence of larger quantities of sulphate of zinc in extract of fustic manifests itself at once by the milky turbidity of the extract solution. Pure extract of fustic dissolves in the proportion of 1 to 300 of water (distilled or well water), with a light yellow color which resembles the color of beer (pale ale). For the detection of zinc, the extract dried at 110 deg. C. is slightly charred, the charcoal finely powdered and boiled with nitric acid (HNO_3). In the decoction zinc is easily determined in the usual way. If the extract was adulterated with alum, the latter can also be determined in the nitric acid solution.

I desire here to make a few remarks concerning the adulteration with sulphate of zinc. It seems that the employment of this salt for the adulteration of extracts is based upon the supposition that sulphate of zinc, giving an orange-colored precipitate with the coloring matters of fustic (morine and maclurine), is capable of enhancing the tinctorial value of the extract and of producing a darker orange shade

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instead of the light yellow shade peculiar to those coloring matters (with alumina mordant). This idea would appear quite plausible to any person of deficient knowledge of the properties of the fustic dyestuffs; but on closer examination we observe that, not only the color of the dye product is not heightened, but, on the contrary, the extract suffers a considerable loss in coloring matter because the zinc salt added to the extract forms, with a part of the dyestuff, an insoluble zinc lake, which is only soluble in an exress of acid. In feebly acid or neutral dye-baths the zinc lake separating out causes the material to become streaky. The determination of extract of turmeric is based on the property of this extract to dye wool directly without a mordant, which property the coloring matters of fustic do not possess. The wool fibre has not the property to be directly colorized by the coloring matters of fustic, but the animal fat adhering to it acts as a feeble mordant for these coloring matters; the latter must, therefore, be very carefully removed from the fibre before a tissue is used for a test of this kind. The most suitable material for such tests is white woolen cashmere. A scrap of about 100 sq. cm. of this material is, for the purpose of exact scouring, lixiviated with boiling water and carefully washed out in a 5 per cent. solution of soda at 30 to 40 deg. C. (for about a quarter to half an hour), and after removing the adhering alkali by pure water it is ready to be used for the experiment. One gm. of the extract under examination is dissolved in 50 ccm. of hot water, with cold distilled water diluted to ½ lit., and poured into a porcelain dish. The cleaned piece of woolenstuff being entered, the liquid is under constant stirring, in a quarter of an hour brought to a boil, and after dyeing for about five minutes at boiling the piece is taken off and carefully washed. If then its color is pure white no trace of turmeric is contained in the extract in question; if the color of the tissue is yellow, then adulteration with turmeric or aniline dyestuffs has taken place. For a closer examination the rag is extracted with alcohol, and the latter evaporated to a few ccm. A part of it is used for testing for aniline dyestuffs possibly present; if there are none, only the adulteration with turmeric is possible.—*D. and C. Printer.*

405,907. WOOD PRESERVING COMPOUND. Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—A wood preserving compound containing rosin, petroleum and pine wood oil, substantially as described.

Oxide of Zinc in Belgium.

REPORT OF U. S. CONSUL PRESTON.

Zinc heated to a red heat is evaporated, and the vapor coming in contact with air is oxidized, producing a white substance, which is called zinc white. This has for a long time been employed in decorative painting. It has a brilliant whiteness, which does not change by the action of the air and does not injure the workmen who use it, like white lead. To volatilize ingot zinc it is placed in a series of retorts, within one furnace, and the oxide is formed in an exhaust chimney, and then passes through a long series of passages and condensing chambers, in which are ranged tanks of sheet iron or cloth to collect deposits. At a certain hour of the day it is collected into casks, and after being tested as to quality it is ready for delivery. According to the purity of the metal, various qualities are produced. The best is called "blanc de neige," or snow white, and is of a very superior quality; No. 1 white is the most used, the ores for this quality being selected and purified by remelting; No. 2 white is the common variety. In the process of manufacture there is more or less waste material, imperfectly oxidized, deposited in the retorts and work shops; this residuum is carefully ground, washed and dried, and is employed in painting in the place of lead.

In the American method of making zinc white they use the ore direct; this is cheaper than the Liege method, but its product is of inferior quality to that produced by sublimation. There are but two works in Belgium for making zinc white, the Vieille Montagne Company (at the Valentine Cocq works), which produce yearly 3,000 tons by sublimation; the other is at Ougree, near Liege, where the American method is employed, but at present it is idle.

405,938. MANUFACTURE OF A NEW ALPHA NAPHTHOL-DISULPHONIC ACID. Issued June 25, 1889.

Claim.—The new alpha-naphthol-disulphonic acid obtained by first forming naphthalene-disulphonic acid by treating naphthalene with sulphuric acid and monochlorhydrin, or with fuming sulphuric acid, then treating the naphthalene-disulphonic acid so formed with nitric acid, reducing the resulting alpha-nitronaphthalene-disulponic acid to alpha-amidonaphthalene-disulphonic acid, separating and converting into the corresponding alpha-naphthol-disulphonic acid, substantially as described.

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History and Present Condition of the Whale Fishery.

(Continued from page 57.)

or northeast wind they can tack in eight points, while with the wind south or southwest in from fourteen to sixteen points. All navigators know that for a square-rigged vessel to lie within four points of the wind is an utter impossibility, the average with square-rigged vessels being six points. This peculiar action of the compass renders the navigation of the Arctic difficult and at times dangerous, especially in thick, foggy weather. Navigators in these regions have proved to their satisfaction that on the American coast, north and east of point Barrow, to steer a land course by the compass and allow the variations given by the chart, 44° 15' east, with the wind at north or northeast, would run the ship ashore, steering either east or west. * * * Experience, therefore, has obliged navigators to ignore the variations marked upon the charts, and lay the ship's course by the compass alone to make a land-course safe in thick weather. * * * With an east or west wind the effect on the compass is not so great as with other winds. I have said this much to show the working of the compass in the Arctic ocean during different winds, not that I admit that the wind has any effect whatever upon the compass. I give the facts as they came under my observation, and corrobative testimony will be borne by any shipmaster who has cruised in the Arctic Ocean."

THE DANGERS OF THE FISHERY.

Whaling in the Arctic Ocean is attended with uncertainty in every particular, both in regard to the condition and movement of the ice, and the movement of the whales. The early departure of the animals to inaccessible regions among the ice, and the anxious weeks spent in awaiting their return, make this ground one of the most exciting regions that whalemen can find, and the surroundings are of more than usual interest. Much has been written in the accounts of Arctic expeditions descriptive of the ice regions, and much is said of the dangers attending navigation in those seas. Nothing can exceed the daring and pluck of the whalemen in their endeavors to search out and capture their prey. Forgetful of surrounding dangers, they pursue the spouting animal far up among the ice-flows, and many a vessel has been crushed to pieces by the ice as she was tracking out a whale. Anxious to secure full fares, they remain amid the freezing waters until early winter stares them in the face, when they plow their way homeward. Several disasters have overtaken the fleet in their zeal to catch the whale, as in 1871, when thirty two noble craft were left at anchor in sight of certain destruction, the crews, after arduous labors, saving themselves in boats.

The story of the disaster of 1871, as also that of 1876, is told as follows by Starbuck:

"In the fall of 1871 came news of a terrible disaster to the Arctic fleet, rivaling in its extent the depredations of the rebel cruiser. Off Point Belcher thirty-four vessels lay crushed and mangled in the ice: in Honolulu were over twelve hundred seamen who by this catastrophe were shipwrecked.

"Early in May the fleet arrived south of Cape Thaddeus, where they found the ice closely packed, and the wind blowing strong from the northeast. This state of affairs continued during most of the month. June came in with light and variable winds and foggy weather, but the ice opening somewhat, the ships pushed through in sight of Cape Navarin, where they took five or six whales, and for a short time heard many more spouting among the ice. About the middle of June the ice opened still more, and the fleet passed on through Anadir Sea, taking a few whales as they went. By the 30th of June the vessels had passed through Behring Strait, preceded by the whales. Waiting the further breaking up of the ice, they commenced catching walruses, but with comparatively poor success. During the latter part of July, the ice disappearing from the east shore south of Cape Lisburne, the fleet pushed on to the eastward, following the ice, the principal portion of which was in latitude 69° 10'. A clear strip of water appearing on the east shore, leading along the land to the northeast, they worked along through it to within a few miles of Icy Cape. Here some of the vessels anchored, unable to proceed farther on account of the ice lying on Blossom Shoals.

"About the 6th of August the ice on the shoals started, and several ships got under way. In a few days most of the fleet was north of the shoals, and, aided by favorable weather, they worked to the northeast as far as Wainwright Inlet, eight vessels reaching there on the 7th. Here the ships either anchored or made fast to the ice, which was very heavy and densely packed, and whaling was carried on briskly for several days, and every encouragement was given for a favorable catch. On the 11th of August a sudden change of wind set the ice inshore, catching a large number of boats which were cruising for whales in the open ice, and forcing the ships to get under way to avoid being crushed. The vessels worked inshore under the lee of the ground ice, and succeeded, despite the difficulties of the situation, in saving their boats by hauling them for long distances over the ice, some of them, however, being badly stoven. On the 13th the ice grounded, leaving a narrow strip of water along the land up to Point Belcher. In this open wrter lay the fleet anchored or fast to the ice, waiting for the expected northeast wind that was to relieve them of their icy barrier, whaling constantly being carried on by the boats, though necessarily under many adversities.

"On the 15th of August the wind came around to the westward, driving the ice still closer to the shore and compelling the vessels to work close in to the land. The drift of the ice inland was so rapid that some of the vessels were compelled to slip their cables, there being no time to weigh anchor. By this event the fleet was driven into a narrow strip of water not over a half a mile in width at its widest part. Here, scattered along the coast for 20 miles, they lay, the water from 14 to 24 feet deep, and ice as far as the lookouts at the mastheads could see. Whaling was still carried on with the boats off Sea-Horse Island and Point Franklin, although the men were obliged to cut up the whales on the ice and tow the blubber to the ships.

"On the 25th a strong northeast gale set in and drove the ice to a distance of from 4 to 8 miles off shore, and renewed attention was given to the pursuit of the whale. Up to this time no immediate danger had been anticipated by the captains beyond that incidental to their usual sojourn in these seas. The Eskimo, nevertheless, with the utmost friendliness, advised them to get away with all possible speed, as the sea would not again open; but this was contrary to the Arctic experience of the whalemen, and they resolved to hold their position.

"On the 29th began the series of conflicting circumstances resulting in the destruction of the fleet. A southwest wind sprang up, light in the morning, but freshening so toward evening that the ice returned inshore with such rapidity as to catch come of the ships in the pack. The rest of the fleet retreated ahead of the ice, and anchored in from 3 to 4 fathoms of water, the ice still coming in and small ice packing around them. The heavy floe-ice grounded in shoal water and between it and the shore lay the ships, with scarcely room to swing at their anchors.

"On the 2d of September the brig Comet was caught by the heavy ice and completely crushed, her crew barely making their escape to the other vessels. She was pinched until her timbers all snapped and the stern was forced out, and hung suspended for three or four days, being in the meantime thoroughly wrecked by the other vessels; then the ice relaxed its iron grip and she sunk. Still our hardy whalemen hoped that the looked-for northeasterly gale would come, and felt greater uneasiness on account of the loss of time than because of their present peril. Their experience could not point to the time when the favoring gale had failed to assure their egress. Nothing but ice was visible off shore, however, the only clear water being where they lay, and that narrowed to a strip from 200 yards to half a mile in width, and extending from Point Belcher to 2 or 3 miles south of Wainwright Inlet. The southeast and southwest winds still continued, light from the former and fresh from the latter direction, and every day the ice packed more and more closely around the doomed vessels.

"On the 7th of September the bark Roman, while cutting in a whale, was caught between two immense floes of ice off Sea Horse islands, whence she had helplessly drifted, and crushed to atoms, the officers and crew escaping over the ice, saving scarcely anything but their lives.

"The next day beheld the bark Awashonks meet a similar fate, and a third fugitive crew was distributed among the remaining ships. The peril was now apparent to all; the season was rapidly approaching the end; the ice showed no signs of starting, but on the contrary the little clear water that remained was rapidly filling with ice and closing around them. Frequent and serious were the consultations held by the captains of the beleaguered vessels. One thing at least was evident without discussion; if the vessels could not be extricated, the crews must be got away before winter set in, or the scanty stock of provisions they had could only postpone an inevitable starvation. As a precautionary measure, pending a decision on the best course to adopt, men were set to work to build up the boats, that is, to raise the gunwales so as to enable them the better to surmount the waves. Shoes were also put on them, to prevent, as far as possible, injury from the ice. The brig Kohola was lightened in order to get her over the bar at Wainwright inlet, upon which there were only five or six feet of water. Her oil and stores were transferred to the deck of the Charlotte, of San Francisco, but when discharged it was found that she still drew 9 feet of water, and the attempt to get her over the shoal water was abandoned. An expedition of three boats, under the command of Capt. D. R. Frazer, was now sent down the coast to ascertain how far the ice extended; what chances there were of getting through the barrier; what vessels, if any, were outside, and what relief could be relied upon. Captain Frazer returned on the 12th, and reported that it was utterly impracticable to get any of the main body of the fleet out; that the Arctic and another vessel were in clear water below the field, which extended to the south of Blossom Shoals, 80 miles from the imprisoned crafts; and that five more vessels, then fast in the lower edge of the ice, were likely to get out soon. He also reported, what every man then probably took for granted, that these free vessels would lay by to aid their distressed comrades. It is a part of the whaleman's creed to stand by his mates. On hearing this reported, it was decided to abandon the fleet, and make the best of their way, while they could, to the rescuing vessels. It was merely a question whether they should leave their ships and save their lives, or stand by their ships and perish with them.

"The morning of the 14th of September came, and a sad day it was to the crews of the ice-bound crafts. At noon the signals, flags at the mast-heads, union down, were set, which told them the time had come when they must sever themselves from their vessels. As a stricken family feels when the devouring flames destroy the home which was their shelter, and with it the little souvenirs and priceless memorials which had been so carefully collected and so earnestly treasured, so feels the mariner when compelled to tear himself from the ship, which seems to him at once parent, friend and shelter. In these vessels lay the result of all the toil and danger encountered by them since leaving home. Their chests contained those little tokens received from or reserved for friends thousands of miles away, and nothing could be taken with them save certain prescribed and indispensable articles. With heavy hearts they entered their boats and pulled away, a mournful, almost funereal, flotilla, toward where the vessels lay that were to prove their salvation. Tender women and children were there, who, by their presence, sought to relieve the tedium of a long voyage to their husbands and fathers, and the cold north wind blew pitilessly over the frozen sea, chilling to the marrow the unfortunate fugitives.

"The first night out the wanderers encamped on the beach behind the sand hills. A scanty supply of fire wood they had with them and such drift wood as they could collect sufficed to make a fire to protect them somewhat from the chilling frost. The sailors dragged boats over the hills, and by turning them bottom upward and covering them with sails, made quite comfortable habitations for the women and children. The rest made themselves comfortable as best they could.

"On the second day out," says Captain Preble, "the boats reached Blossom shoals, and there spied the refuge vessels lying five miles out from shore, and behind a tongue of ice that stretched like a great peninsula ten miles farther down the coast, and around the point of which the weary crews were obliged to pull before they could get aboard. The weather here was very bad, the wind blowing fresh from the southwest, causing a sea that threatened the little craft with annihilation. Still the hazardous journey had to be performed, and there was no time to be lost in setting about it. * * * All submitted to this new danger with becoming cheerfulness, and the little boats started on their almost hopeless voyage, even the women and children smothering their apprehensions as best they could. On the voyage along the inside of the icy point of the peninsula everything went moderately well; but on rounding it they encountered the full force of a tremendous southwest gale and a sea that would have made the stoutest ship tremble. In this fearful sea the whale-boats were tossed about like pieces of cork. They shipped quantities of water from every wave which struck them, requiring the utmost diligence of all hands at bailing to keep them afloat. Everybody's clothing was thoroughly saturated with the freezing brine, while all the bread and flour in the boats was completely spoiled. The strength of the gale was such that the ship Arctic, after getting her portion of the refugees on board, parted her chain-cable and lost her port anchor, but brought up again with her starboard anchor, which held until the little fleet was ready to sail.

"By four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day all were distributed among the seven vessels that formed the remnant of the fleet that sailed for the Arctic Ocean the previous spring. Not a person was lost to add to the grief already felt or to increase the gloom of their situation. To the Europa were assigned 280; to the Arctic, 250; to the Progress, 221; to the Lagoda, 195; to the Daniel Webster, 113; to the Midas, 160; and to the Chance, 60; in all 1,219 souls in addition to their regular crews. On the 24th of October the larger portion of these vessels reached Honolulu, and the remaining ones of the seven speedily followed.

"On the receipt of the news of this disaster, more particularly in New Bedford, great excitement was occasioned. The value of the wrecked vessels sailing from that port alone exceeded, with their cargoes, $1,000,000. But the owners of whaling vessels were not the men to yield supinely to a single misfortune, however overpowering it might seem, and the ensuing year twenty-seven ships were busy in the Arctic, and in 1873 twenty-nine visited that precarious sea.

"The names of the beleaguered fleet were: from New Bedford, barks Awashonks, value $58,000; Concordia, $75,000; Contest, $40,000; Elizabeth, $60,000; Emily Morgan, $60,000; Eugenia, $56,000; Fanny, $58,000; Gay Head, $40,000; George, $40,000; Henry Tabor, $52,000; John Wells, $40,000: Massachusetts, $48,000 Minerva, $56,000; Navy, $48,000; Oliver Crocker, $48,000; Seneca, $70,000; William Rotch, $43,000; ships George Howland, $43,000; Reindeer, $40,000: Roman, $60,000; Thomas Dickason, $50,000. From New London, bark J. D. Thompson, value $45,000; and ship Monticello, $45,000. From San Francisco, barks Carlotta, value $52,000; Florida, $51,000; and Victoria, $30,000. From Edgartown, ships Champion, value $40,000; and Mary, $57,000. And from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, barks Paira Kohola, $30,000; Comet, $30,000; and Victoria 2d and ship Julian, $40,000. The Honolulu vessels had generally American owners, having been placed under the Hawaiian flag to protect them from rebel cruisers.

"Capt. William H. Kelley, who commanded the Gay Head, visited the locality the following year, and wrote home the condition of such of the vessels as still remained. The Minerva lay at the entrance to Wainright Inlet, as good in hull as when abandoned. The T. Dickason lay on her beams end on the bank, bilged and full of water. The Seneca was dragged by the ice up the coast some distance; her bowsprit was gone, bulkwarks stove, and rudder carried away, and she was frozen in solid. The Reindeer sank, and the Florida was ashore on Sea Horse Island, burned to the water's edge. The rest of the fleet were either carried away by the ice, crushed to pieces, or burned by the natives. The Gay Head and Concordia were burned where they lay. The bark Massachusetts went around Point Barrow. There was one white man on board her who stayed up here last winter. He made his escape over the ice this summer and was five days getting back to the ships. He was about used up when they found him this summer. The natives set out to kill him, but the women saved him, and afterward the old chief took care of him. He saved a large quantity of bone, but the natives took it away from him, except a small quantity. He said $150,000 would not tempt him to try another winter in the Arctic. He said that four days after we left the ships last year the water froze over and the natives walked off to the ships; and fourteen days after there came on a heavy northeast gale and drove all but the ground-ice away (that never moved). Shortly after there blew another northeast gale, and he said that of all the butting and smashing he ever saw, the worst was among those ships driving into each other during those gales. Some where ground to atoms, and what the ice spared the natives soon destroyed, after pillaging them of everything they pleased,' "

In the season of 1876 the fleet met with another disaster of less pecuniary extent but more appalling in its effect on human life. The fleet consisted of eighteen American ships and barks and two foreign vessels. Of these, twelve were lost or abandoned in the Arctic. "Much of the melancholy story seems a duplicate description of that of 1871. Again the fleet had entered that fatal ocean early in August, and again commenced the season's whaling with prospects of fair success; again the ice commenced closing around them; again they cherished delusive hopes that a strong gale would drive it off shore and afford them a means of escape, and again these hopes were doomed to a bitter disappointment. Again the masters decided it was necessary to abandon their vessels, and again the abandonment was accomplished. Here the parallel ceases. Several men perished from exposure journeying from one beleaguered vessel to another apparently more safe, and many died on the toilsome, perilous march and voyage to the rescuing ships. Many more preferred to stay by the ships and risk their chances of surviving during the terrible Arctic winter to assuming the nearer and, to them, apparently no less dangerous alternative of an immediate escape." Three hundred men escaped, and fifty-three remained among the natives. There was no feasible way to communicate with them until the summer of 1877. Provisions and fuel were reported amply sufficient for them, and with the first clear water of 1877 ready hands and willing hearts hastened to their assistance. The experiences of these men during the winter and until their rescue in the summer of 1877 are told by Captain Barnes on page 77, above; only two of the abandoned vessels survived the winter; one of these was burned by the natives and the other was lost in September, 1877. The names of the lost and abandoned vessels with their approximate values, not including cargoes, were as follows: (Of these the Arctic was lost; the others abandoned.) From New Bedford, the Acors Barns, $36,000; Camilla, $36,000; Cornelius Howland, $40,000; James Allen, $36,000; Java 2d, $25,000; Josephine, $40,000; Marengo, $40,000; Mount Wollaston, $32,000; Onward, $40,000; and St. George, $36,000;. From San Francisco, the Clara Bell, $24,000, And from Honolulu, the Arctic, $32,000, and Desmond, $24,000. A total loss of $442,000. The estimated value of the cargoes was about $375,000 more.

In 1887 three of the Arctic fleet were lost, in 1878 one, and in 1879 three. The description of the class of vessels employed in this fishery is given under the head of vessels and apparatus and the cruising grounds are discussed under the head of whaling grounds.

(To be Continued.)